

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST  
FINE  
Barometer 30.08

April 8 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 64  
Humidity . . . . . 85 " 73,

April 8, 1915 Temperature 6 a.m. 62 p.m. 68  
Humidity . . . . . 69 " 45

2878 日四廿月二

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1915.

April 8, 1914

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
\$36 PER ANNUM.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### THE PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH.

### BRITISH PROTEST TO U. S. GOVERNMENT.

### Serious Allegations Concerning Facilities for Improving Vessel's Speed.

### GERMANY ADMITS LOSS OF A SUBMARINE

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### German Acknowledgement.

April 7, 7.55 p.m.  
The German Admiralty acknowledges the loss of submarine U20.

### Progress in Africa.

April 7, 7.55 p.m.  
Reuter's Capetown correspondent states that the Union forces, advancing along the railway from Warmbad, have occupied Kalkfontein and Kamies, without opposition.

### The Drink Question At Home.

April 7, 1.10 p.m.  
It is understood that the Cabinet discusses the drink question to-day.

Since the King's lead, the idea of total prohibition has not been seriously entertained; but the hope is expressed that voluntary abstinence, coupled with further restriction of hours, will help the authorities to increase the output of munitions.

The papers contain announcements that the employees of some of the big firms are voluntarily taking the pledge. One important city club has suppressed the sale of alcohol. The Rev. F. B. Meyer has prepared a pledge for the Free Churches. A number of Liberal members of the House of Commons are canvassing in favour of drastic restrictions over the sale of spirits, and the compulsory lowering of the alcoholic standard of beer.

### Britain's Serious Allegations Against the U. S. Government.

April 7, 1.10 p.m.  
The Morning Post's Washington correspondent says that the British Government has protested against the treatment accorded to the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, whereby she has been enabled to increase her effectiveness.

When she arrived at Newport News she was sea-worthy and able to reach the nearest German port.

The American Government permitted her to scarp her hull, and take in new boiler-tubes, thus increasing her speed by two or three knots.

Britain has also protested against the length of time accorded for repairs, thus immobilizing the British cruisers.

### Belgians Carry Position.

April 7, 5 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states:—A German detachment with three machine guns succeeded in getting on the left bank of the Yser, but the Belgians attacked them and carried the position.

### Further Captures.

A French attack direct on Etain captured Hills 219 and 221, also farms at Hautbois and Opital, eastward of Verdun.

We gained ground at Eparges, maintained the gains and took prisoners, including three officers.

We made fresh progress in Bois d'Ailly and Bois Brûlé, and defeated all counter-attacks.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### French Reports.

(Havas Telegram.)

April 6.  
French Government Stock now stands at Fr. 73,000. Yesterday we progressed south-east of St. Mihiel and north-east of Regneville. To-day we accentuated our progress. Petrograd:—During the lively fighting which took place in the Barfield and Czernowitch regions, Russians troops took 3,000 prisoners, occupying Tsitsina station. An unofficial Note says that Bulgaria denies responsibility on account of the frontier incidents which have happened between Servian raiders and Servian soldiers on Servian territory.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### Bulgaria's Reply to Servia's Note.

April 6, 9.35 p.m.  
Reuter is informed that the Bulgarian Note to Servia repudiates the Servian version of the frontier incident (an attack by irregulars, about a regiment strong, on a military outpost) and declares that it was solely due to the revolt of Servian subjects of Turkish nationality, who afterwards sought protection in Bulgarian territory.

Bulgarian soldiers tried to protect Servian posts and Bulgaria requests Servia to prevent firing on Bulgarian posts.

The Servian authorities say they do not desire to quarrel with Bulgaria, but the latter must prevent difficulties for Servia being created in Bulgaria.

It is announced that among the dead raiders were Turks and Austrians.

### Committee to Deal With Munitions.

April 7, 6.20 a.m.  
The Press Bureau reports that Earl Kitchener has appointed a committee to take the necessary steps to provide the additional labour requisite to secure a completely adequate supply of munitions.

Communications on the subject should be addressed to Mr. George M. Caulay Booth.

The Times contends that instead of vesting the control of the organisation of industry in one man the Government has apparently resolved to entrust it to committees.

Mr. Booth interviewed, denies that he, as Mr. Lloyd George's business man, said his committee would deal in only guns, rifles and ammunition. Another committee had been dealing for the past few months with high explosives, and other matters, like clothing, hospital arrangements, transport service would be dealt with separately.

### Six German Battalions Destroyed by the French.

April 6, 12.40 a.m.  
A Paris evening communiqué states:—A rainy day was marked by appreciable progress east of Verdun, where we occupied the village of Gussainville and summits dominating the river Orne.

We progressed further south in the direction of Maizeray, and captured more trenches at Ailly and Brûlé wood.

The prisoners state that six German battalions were successively destroyed in the course of our recent attacks.

In Woëvre we captured the peak south-east of Hartmannswiller, and advanced beyond it, taking prisoners.

### Przemysl Prisoners.

April 7, 4.5 a.m.  
A Petrograd official message reports that all the prisoners have been removed from Przemysl. Nine Generals, 2,307 officers and 113,890 men have been sent into the interior of Russia.

The 6,800 sick and wounded prisoners, who are unable to be removed, are kept in field hospitals and are being attended to by 229 captured Austrian medical men.

The computation of the booty is not finished.

Up to the present, over 9,100 guns have been counted, and many serviceable depots of munitions are being discovered daily.

The Austrians threw many guns and rifles into the river San. These we are recovering.

### A German Protest.

April 7, 4.5 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Washington reports that Germany has protested against the detention of the liner Odenwald at Puerto Rico.

### German Officers Try to Escape at Maidenhurst.

April 7, 4.5 a.m.  
Some German officers imprisoned at Maidenhurst made a clever attempt to escape.

Having requested permission to do some gardening, they made extensive raised flower beds. It was discovered that these concealed a tunnel cased with wood, passing through the concrete foundation of a brick wall.

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

### American Allegations of Supplies from Neutral Ports.

April 7, 2.55 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent in Washington states that the Collector of Customs in New York, having alleged that British cruisers were coaling and obtaining supplies from vessels leaving New York, the Admiral of the British Atlantic Fleet has informed Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador to the United States, that no supplies whatever have been obtained from American ports, as ample supplies are procurable in Halifax and Bermuda, but as warships were frequently relieved, supplies were seldom sent.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice communicated the above to the State Department, and added that British warships had been ordered not to take supplies from neutral ports.

### Treasury Bills.

April 6, 9.35 p.m.  
Applications for fifteen millions six months Treasury Bills totalled £34,430,000. Tenders at 98.7-9 were allotted at about one per cent. The average rate was 3½%.

### Statement by M. Venizelos on Neutrality.

April 6, 7.30 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that, according to the newspapers, M. Venizelos declares he did not proceed with any attempts to arrive at an understanding with Bulgaria when he learnt of the conclusion of an Austro-German loan to Bulgaria.

Some days later, the Entente Powers requested Greece to assist Servia immediately, offering a guarantee against the Bulgarian danger by the despatch to Macedonia of one French and one British division.

It was his view and the opinion of the General Staff that the guarantee was insufficient, and Greece declined the proposal, since when the pourparlers ceased.

### The Toast of "The King" May be Honoured in Water.

April 6, 7.30 p.m.  
Following the precedent of the previous reign, the toast of "The King" may be drunk in water.

### Smyrna Again Bombed: Europeans Warned to Leave.

April 7, 6.30 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Athens reports that the captain of a steamer which has arrived there reports that the British were again bombarding the forts at Smyrna on Sunday. Scarcely were dropping bombs on the forts.

The Vali of Smyrna has ordered Europeans to leave the town.

### American Trade Threatened.

April 7, 6.20 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Washington reports that a committee representing American textile manufacturers has told President Wilson that 400,000 operatives will be idle within sixty days unless a way is found of getting dye-stuffs from Germany.

The Cabinet discussed the matter, and it was explained that as the same raw material was used to make dyes as explosives it was hardly possible that Germany would consent to export.

### Austrians Retreating.

April 7, 5.20 p.m.  
A Petrograd official report reads:—Our advance in the Carpathians continued on the 4th inst. along the whole front from north of Bartfeld to Uzok.

No notable progress was made in the region of Rostok Pass, near which we captured a very important sector of the principal chain, our advance guards crossing to the southern slopes and occupying the villages of Smolnik and Oroz Rucks.

The Austrian attempts to arrest our advance by counter-attacks have been repulsed with heavy loss, the retreating Austrians burning their bridges and provision depots.

### French Report Huge German Losses.

April 6, 7.30 p.m.  
A French official Note states that the German casualty lists up to the 15th of March show that the losses of officers amount to 9,025 killed, 21,301 wounded and missing, out of the total peace strength of 52,805, and these comprise 100 Generals.

### Casualties.

April 6, 6.20 a.m.  
Unofficially Killed:—H. H. S. Marsh, Royal Engineers.

### Misleading Austrian Communiques.

April 7, 6.5 a.m.  
A Petrograd official report states:—Between March 20 and April 3, we captured, in the Carpathians, between Baligrad and Uzok 389 officers, 33,155 men, 17 guns, 101 machine guns.

The Austrian communiques have been trumpeting successes obviously with the intention of preventing popular disorders, but a communiqué published on the 3rd inst. admitted that the Austrians had been compelled to retreat a little.

This "little" retreat really amounts to 16 miles, and comprises the whole of the region between Mesilhorca and Uzok.

There have been two brilliant Russian successes during the past week, north-east of Cz. Knowitz, and in the second, on the 4th inst., a Russian cavalry brigade, supported by infantry, stormed a strong Austrian position destroyed two Honved battalions after a desperate bayonet fight and captured 1,000 prisoners.

### Big Movement of French Forces.

April 6, 7.35 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that a Berlin communiqué emphasises that since yesterday the French have been particularly active in the Moselle country, attacking with strong forces and numerous artillery, eastward and northward of Verdun, also around Saint Mihiel, Apremont, Flirey, and Pont-a-Mousson.

It admits that the enemy penetrated a portion of the German trenches on the heights of the Meuse, and that fierce fighting is continuing, and concludes: "Despite the severe losses, it must be supposed the French, in view of the recent distribution of forces, will continue the attacks."

## TELEGRAMS.

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

### CONDENSED.

The German Admiralty acknowledges the loss of submarine U20.

Germany has protested against the detention of the Odenwald at Puerto Rico.

The idea of total prohibition of the drink traffic is not seriously entertained at home.

At Eparges, the French have gained ground and taken prisoners, including three officers.

The French have occupied the village of Gussainville and the summits dominating the River Orne.

Nine Generals, 2,307 officers and 113,890 men have been sent into the interior of Russia from Przemysl.

Following the precedent established in the previous reign, the toast of the King may be drunk in water.

A German detachment succeeded in getting on the left bank of the Yser, but the Belgians carried the position in an attack.

A Berlin communiqué admits that the enemy has penetrated a portion of the German trenches on the heights of the Meuse.

German prisoners state that six German battalions were successfully destroyed in the course of the recent attacks in Woëvre.

A Berlin communiqué says the French have been particularly active in the Moselle country, attacking with strong forces and numerous artillery.

Our Singapore correspondent wires that the s.s. Glenroy is ashore on the Faloden Hall Shoal, five miles north of the Horsburgh Light.

The British Government has protested to America against the treatment accorded to the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, whereby she has increased her effectiveness.

Between March 20 and April 3, the Russians captured in the Carpathians, between Baligrad and Uzok, 389 officers, 33,155 men, 17 guns, and 101 machine guns.

German casualty lists to March 15 show that their losses of officers amount to:—Killed, 9,025; wounded and missing, 21,351; out of a total peace strength of 52,805.

American textile manufacturers have told President Wilson that 400,000 operatives will be thrown out of work within 60 days unless a way is found of getting dye-stuffs from Germany.

**NEWS.**  
Further Notes on the Crisis appear on page 4.

Latest results in the H.K.O.C. tennis tournament are given to-day.

General news and some interesting soldiers' letters appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Log Book on page 6.

### DON'T FORGET.

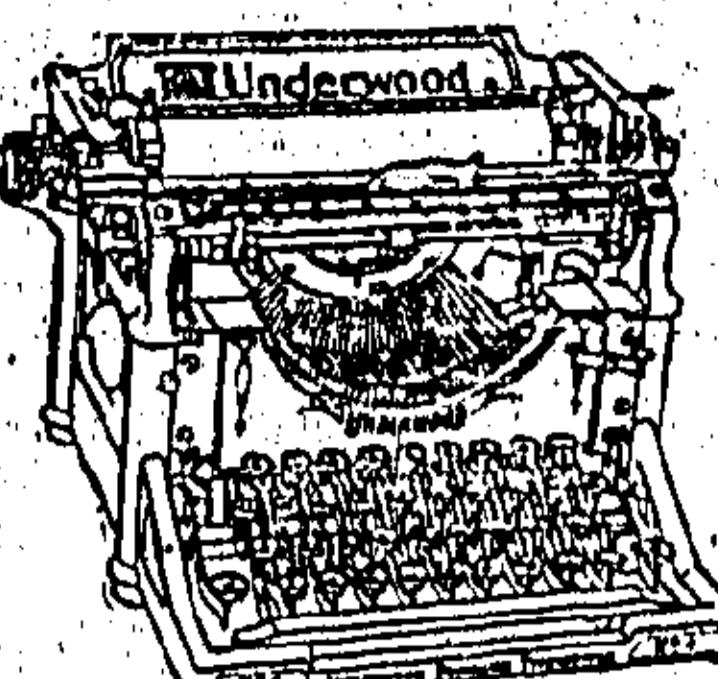
TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

## NOTICES

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TELEGRAMS: "THERAPION."

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

## GENERAL NEWS.

More Submarines for Honolulu.

Washington, March 31.—Secretary Daniels has ordered three more submarines to be sent to Honolulu.

**Earthquake in Java.**  
The Java *Bode* reports an occurrence of earthquake at Bercoelen on March 20 at 1:30 a.m. The shocks lasted seven seconds. The Chinese inhabitants ran terrified from their houses into the streets, but no injury or damage was sustained.

**European sentenced at Kobe.**  
In the Kobo Obito Saibansho, on March 23, judgment was delivered in the case in which C. Holstein was charged with kidnapping a swineherd named Tsukamura Kanekichi. Accused was found guilty, and sentenced to penal servitude for three years. Holstein at once expressed his intention to appeal.

**F.M.M. Chinese Volunteers.**  
Ipoh, March 26.—At a meeting of Chinese yesterday afternoon to consider the question of the formation of a Chinese volunteer corps, it was agreed that a Chin so volunteer force of from 100 to 2,000 men should be raised for service in Perak only, all non-commissioned officers to be Chinese and the officer in charge to be nominated by the Chinese, and on condition that Government would supply drill instruction, arms, ammunition, accoutrements and uniforms, and that the Chinese corps should enjoy the same privileges as the European volunteers.—*Straits Times*.

**Famous Latinist's Death.**

The death is announced of Mr. H. J. Roby, formerly a considerable Parliamentary figure, but better known in the educational world, at any rate to successive generations of schoolboys, as the writer of the best elementary Latin grammar extant up to his time. He died at the ripe age of eighty-four, and was a notable man in many ways. He carried the banner in the battle for the extension of the benefits of the endowed schools, and he was secretary for three years of the Endowed Schools Commission. At a later period, after a career in commerce, he entered Parliament, where for five years he did a great deal of work with a characteristic industry. We remember him with gratitude as one who did almost as much as any man of his generation for the extension of education and the rational development of teaching.

Manila P.W.D.

Several new allotments for the Local Public Works Department amounting to P218,000 were announced in Manila last week by the Secretary of Commerce and Police. The city of Zambanga receives P75,000 for the installation of a modern waterworks system. Three thousand pesos has been set aside for the Bauan-Naguilao road in the vicinity of the railroad station. Forty thousand pesos goes to construct a wharf at Bilang-Bilang, Surigao. Thirty thousand pesos for the re-opening of the Abulong-Linio canal in Apandi, Cagayan. Thirty thousand pesos for roads and bridges in Leyte. The Tuguegarao-Alcala road in Ogyan gets P25,000. Ambos Camarines is to get P15,000 for roads and bridges.

**San Francisco Excursion Boat Wrecked.**

San Francisco, March 30.—More than three hundred excursionists had a narrow escape from being drowned today when the steamer General Friesie struck a rock off the exposure grounds and was sunk. The General Friesie had been chartered by Good Templars who were on the way to Vallejo to attend the dedication of a monument to the founder of their order. Most of the passengers were women and children. There was an entire absence of any panic, disorder, or confusion when the steamer struck and commenced rapidly to sink. Lifeboats put out from shore and from the war ships of the Pacific fleet which were anchored near at hand. All of the passengers were rescued.—*Cablenews*.

If you have lost your appetite—one of the big variety of dietary dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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**EXCLUSIVE AGENTS  
MOUTRIE'S.**

**SOLDIERS' LETTERS.**

Germans Object to Mouth-Organ.

A Lieutenant-Colonel writes to an Exchange.—For days I have been unable to write to you, as I have had a somewhat adventurous and very strenuous time. We had rather an appalling day on — and a much worse night, and then out to the trenches. I am writing this in a farmhouse, where we are in reserve, far away from comforts. I haven't even my toothbrush, and but one blanket, and it's very cold. No transport is allowed within miles of us by day, and food, etc., is only sent up at night, and bodies of troops, except when engaged, only move at night.

On the 5th the town we were in was evacuated by all troops on account of shelling. The Germans shelled the place vigorously, and houses crumbled in all directions. That night was indeed a treat—shells of the "Maria" type all night long, and other types, too. One fell plumb into one of our billets, killing four and wounding four; it was a pitiful sight to see the poor fellows like rats in a trap unable to hit back, and not knowing where the next shell was coming.

The 6th was as bad. One shell fell in the street just outside our second billet, but miraculously got no one. I had a very narrow shave about this time. When

writing up the street a "Black Maria" fell on a house quite close, bringing glass, dust, mortar, on my head, but nothing else. A nearer one, however, to come.

I entered a house without one of officers, and went upstairs. Just as I got there a "Black Maria" struck the basement, and brought down most of the house. I have never been in or near anything like it—bricks, dust, glass, wood, stones, and smoke, and debris all around one, but devil a scratch.

Unfortunately the wretched refugees sheltering in the cellar got it badly, two women being killed, and some children wounded. Poor, wretched people, it was a terrible sight.

We were in the trenches 6th, 7th and 8th, and were relieved on 9th. We were blazing at the Germans, and they at us at a range of about 75 yards across a turnip field. We could hear them talking and shouting. We weren't strong enough to attack, and they wouldn't except by firing.

I had a third narrow shave on my way back from the trenches, four shrapnel falling quite close to me, but doing no damage.

These Germans are swine; they have been systematically shelling an undefended town simply because they have failed to take it after swearing to do so by a certain date.

Lance-Corporal Fairlie, of the London Scottish Transport, writes:—I received the fishing tackle all right. The gentles had very kindly come unstuck and fastened on some Christmas padding. However, I got over that and used up what remained.

I got quite a respectable bag of roach after dinner on Sunday. Several chaps marveled at my resources, and I generally thought fishing for roach on

active service the limit. So it is. I don't think they did that in the Crimea.

An Officer of the R.F.A. writes—I got back to the battery after my leave late on Friday night, after driving 50 miles in a motor omnibus. It rained the whole time, and I bear it has been raining every day I was away. The battery is in a bad place, as one is simply up to one's knees in mud around the horse lines. How the poor horses stand it I cannot imagine.

The day after I left on my leave was a bad one for the battery as the Germans landed two big shells, one actually on the top of a shelter pit, and killed four men and wounded three others. The other burst on the roof of the farmhouse the battery staff and mess were in and killed my late servant and wounded the major's servant. The poor sergeant-major got most of the tiles off the roof falling round him. No other shells came near, so those two were just bad luck.

The day after I got back we moved into action again, and my waggon line is now 1½ miles behind the guns—a great nuisance if we are wanted quickly, but of course, very safe. All sorts of rumours of a possible move, which I shall not believe till we do move. The weather is really too vile to do much.

Really, now we stop in one

place such a long time, this war becomes, besides uncomfortable, absolutely monotonous and dull. I have actually started breakfast at 8:30 to make the day shorter, but of course one dare not take one's clothes off, as you never know when something will be wanted. Only two nights ago I was called up at 4 a.m. to send two guns to open fire at daylight, and then the job of waking the men has to be gone through.

The other day when I got back after the Germans had been shelling rather heavily, I found my kitchen full of country people taking refuge. I told them they would all have to "aller," which they seemed to understand, and all cleared out except an old woman who had a small child with her.

This child came up to me and held up one wounded finger in the most pathetic manner, and though I don't believe for minute she had been hurt by a shell, I hadn't the heart to turn them out.

My bedroom in this farm is quite a nice little room, and I have a large cold kitchen to cook and have meals in. Your parcels arrived two days ago, and I have eaten one box of chocolate biscuits and a good bit of the ginger, and for lunch had some tinned strawberries and tinned cream.

Just fancy strawberries and cream under these conditions! Judging by the men's letters I censor they all receive parcels with puddings in them, and pies which apparently always arrive in small bits.

There is a very buxom milk-maid on this farm, but instead of trying to learn French, the men are much keener on teaching her English. I have lost the French conversation book you sent me, so please send another—not that I want to talk to the B.M. I have made friends with such nice girls that makes the butter fly around a wheel.

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Rooms in "Beaconsfield" Battery Path.

"Bishops Lodge South" No. 11 The Peak, unfurnished 5 rooms.

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"Exgesford" No. 124 The Peak, unfurnished (6 rooms) from 1st May, 1915.

"Merion" No. 6 The Peak, unfurnished (6 rooms).

3 rooms, suitable for office, 1st floor, Queen's Road Central.

"Westward Ho" Bonham Road.

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**TO LET.**—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to:

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**TO LET.**—168, Magazine Gap, "The Kennels,"

169, Magazine Gap, "Harford."

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"Merion" No. 6 The Peak, unfurnished (6 rooms).

3 rooms, suitable for office, 1st floor, Queen's Road Central.

"Westward Ho" Bonham Road.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

**WANTED.**

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board and residence, preferably with private family.

Hongkong side only suitable.

Apply "B.V." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

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board and residence, preferably with private family.

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## WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND HOUSEHOLD. Used in the Bath it promotes healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is refreshing and invigorating. It is especially useful for cleaning Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, etc.

## WATSON'S CELEBRATED CORN SOLVENT.

A permanent, speedy and painless CURE for corns and bunions.

## WATSON'S SHAVING STICKS.

The cheapest and best in the market. They give a free and lasting lather, and impart a soothing feeling to the skin. For delicate and sensitive skins they are unequalled.

**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.**  
Hongkong Dispensary & Kowloon Dispensary

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

信函無并發真事聞要訪探大正論日報宗報本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1915.

### A TYPICAL BRITISH VICTORY.

If we draw special attention to the narrative of the Neuve Chapelle battle as related in Reuter's wire of yesterday, it is because, despite the modern conditions under which the action was carried out, the circumstances surrounding the victory are in absolute conformity with accepted British traditions. It was, if we are to judge from the brief yet thrilling account in question, just what most of us, as boys, imagined British battle to be: the irresistible march of one mass of infantry, the dashing re-inforcement by a second party, officers cheering on their men—and the leader dying at his post.

It is not difficult to picture that glorious charge of the Lincolns and the Berkshires—a charge which, as every man present knew, must of necessity bring death to a considerable number of those who formed it. Over three hundred of them fell before the enemy's fire, but, in a rush of British troops, such things are but incidents. All that concerned the men who were not shot was that they meant to make a breach in their opponents' stronghold. No sooner was this effected than two more companies made their way joyously through the gap, blind and oblivious to everything but the one main fact that they were "out for" victory. The picture, too, of the Irish Rifles pursuing the fleeing enemy is of the kind that sticks in a nation's memory. Schoolboys and sportsmen, generations hence, will still speak with gleesome admiration of the dare devil on-rush of these happy-go-lucky Irishmen to the accompaniment of their officer's toy bugle. It is on an occasion like this that the Irishman scores; no other race in the world, save, perhaps, the French, could have charged to such music without appearing—and feeling—ridiculous.

And what of the concluding passage of the story, which depicts Colonel McAndrew sitting with shattered limb, in mortal agony, with but an hour or so of life left to him—yet demanding to be placed in such a position as would enable him to watch the progress of the fight. A fair sample this, of the men who make up that contemptible little army of Sir John French's. We say a "fair" sample, for Colonel McAndrew's noble end is not just an isolated case, but serves rather as a specimen of the conduct of our troops, officers and men both, since the trench warfare began. Why the Kaiser should have chosen, at the outset, to speak disparagingly of British soldiers is more than we can understand—unless we write him off forthwith as unaccountable for his words and deeds; for the men who are dying in this fashion, together with those who are living to achieve further triumphs, are but upholding the traditions of the British army—as he should have known they would do. They are doing what their fathers did in the Crimea and in India; what their grandfathers did in the Peninsular War, or—if it come to that—what their remote ancestors did in mediæval days. Their King told them to go and fight, and they went—without stopping to ask questions, without wasting time over lip-loyalty and word-patriotism; without its occurring to them that they were doing anything particularly laudable. Surely these were not the men to be held cheap and to be spoken slightly of. But if the Kaiser ever really held a low opinion of the troops whom Britain was sending against him, he is, we feel sure, somewhat modified in his views by this time.

Reciprocal Medical Registration. We stated yesterday that a Bill has been introduced into the Ontario Legislative Assembly which will allow British doctors to practise in Canada, and will enable Canadian practitioners to do likewise in Britain. Nothing could be better, not only so far as Canada is concerned but as regards all other dominions and colonies as well; and we hope to see the day when the fact of a man's having taken a medical degree in any British territory will qualify him for practice in the Mother Country. But that time is not yet; for, unfortunately, we Britons have not lost the habit of thinking that "anything is good enough for the Colonies," whether in medical, official, legal, ecclesiastical, scholastic or other circles. The day will surely dawn when those who have the ordering of these things will see that the bodies, minds, souls and governmental affairs of people, even in a place like Hongkong, are of as much importance as those of the folk at Home.

### The Case in Hongkong.

The reason why we cannot look for this happy consummation yet a while is that, while some of the Colonial degrees in medicine and other faculties are excellent, others are about equivalent in value to the paper on which they are engraved. It is for universality in all these things that we plead, and the sooner it comes the better for the British subject. Why should not, for instance, the British Medical Council be allowed to set up one definite standard throughout the whole of the Empire, whose requirements every man going in for medicine must satisfy? Why should not the Incorporated Law Society, the Chartered Accountants' Association, and other recognised bodies at Home take the controlling hand in British Overseas territory, so that a professional man in Hongkong or Jamaica shall have equal qualifications with his brethren in Britain?

Most of the professions here are well and worthily represented; not a few of our medical men could give points to many a good practitioner at Home, and we believe something similar might be said of the local barbers and solicitors. (These men, however, have been educated at Home, and have qualified there.) But what about some of our school-masters, and, alas, many of our Government officials? Here we get plenty of examples of the policy spoken of above: anything is good enough for the Colonies. There are men holding Government posts in Hongkong and those not always subordinate posts—who would scarcely be trusted to address envelopes in London. Then what are they doing here? Again we want universality of test. If—as we observed once before in this column—the examination for the Indian Civil Service were made to apply to Hongkong and other small colonies, the fossil and vegetable element would soon disappear, and three-fourths of the average Hongkongite's excuses for grumbling would no longer exist.

### Street Noises.

A correspondent pointed out, in our issue of yesterday, that street noises are prevalent on this side of the water as well as in Kowloon. We know it, to the cost of our soul's health. As he intimates, the only way to put an end to the nuisance is for the police rigidly to enforce the Street Noise Ordinance. But will they do it? The Ordinance fixes the fine at twenty-five dollars, for the offender who utters cries for the purpose of buying or selling "within any district or place not permitted by regulations of the Governor-in-Council." The last clause seems to make the matter a somewhat difficult one; we do not quite know how the "loophole," business is going to work. Presumably the Governor-in-Council would not "permit" such noises in a district that is inhabited by Europeans. But the Chinese have been allowed to play fast and loose with the Reservation Ordinance, so that no one now seems to know if there is such a thing as a European district. The Crimean Road neighbourhood is certainly European in theory, but, one doubts it, to-day, there are half a dozen purely European families left there, and behind such a fact as this both police and lawmen might shelter themselves.

To-morrow's Auctions. Mr. G. P. Lamport has three auction sales to-morrow—11 a.m., sale of six packages of sugar machinery, at Holt's Wharf; 11.30 a.m., sale of 55 packages of ice machinery, at the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's premises; 2.30 p.m., sale of one acetylene generator, etc., at his sales room.

A Football Matter. A correspondent writes stating that he has been asked by the Islamic Club to point out an error in our report of Monday's football match. He says the team that played the Chinese was one picked from the Rest of the League and not an Indian one, as stated. He adds that there seems to be considerable rivalry between the Chinese and Indian Clubs, so it would be well if the correction were made.

### DAY BY DAY.

THE AVERAGE MAN ACQUIRES BUT FEW VIRTUES UNTIL THE OBITUARY SCRIBE GETS BUSY.

The Weather.  
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 68° fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 57° clear.

Count the Columns.  
Yesterday the Telegraph published 33 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Mails.

English Mail.—Due per s.s. Malta to-morrow.

Siberian Mail.—Due per a.c. Oriental to-morrow.

Siberian Mail.—Closed to-day at 3 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share market News.

Closing prices:

Shanghai Cottons.—Tls. 80, sales and buyers.

Sugar.—\$112, sales.

Steamboats.—\$221, buyers.

China Light and Power.—\$4 buyers.

Humphrey's Estates.—\$61 buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 0.13-16d.

Grass Fire.

A grass fire at Tai Ho Wan damaged an acre of land and several pine trees before it was put out.

Fan Stolen.

The Police learn that some-one has stolen from the Tai-Ping theatre an overhead electric fan valued at \$20.

Dangerous Wall.

The Police have reported to the P. W. D. that the wall of a house in Ship Street is in a dangerous condition.

Sent to Hospital.

A Chinese has been sent to the hospital suffering from stab wounds, alleged to have been inflicted by a man in custody.

The Coolie and the Flour.

The Police have been informed that a coolie employed to cart tea bags of flour, valued at \$431, has not turned up with the goods.

Special Police Inspection.

This evening, His Excellency the Governor is inspecting the Special Police Reserve, at the Central Police Station compound.

Junk Damaged.

It has been reported to the police that one of the Union Water boats collided with a junk in Yaumati and damaged it to the extent of \$100.

Spinster's Loss.

A Chinese spinster, of 54, Station Street, reports that some person has stolen from her, clothing, jewellery etc., to the value of \$120.

Remanded.

The case in which a Chinese is charged with stealing \$70, from a house in Woosung Street, Yaumati, was remanded at the Police Court, this morning.

Bandmaster's Complaint.

Bandmaster Turtado, of the 18th Indian Regiment, reports the loss of a silver programme stand from Murray Barracks. The value to the stand is \$220.

Silk Delivery.

The Yokohama Office of the T. K. K. is in receipt of wireless communication to the effect that the silk despatched hence per s.s. Shinyo Maru on the 23rd February was delivered in New York on the 27th March.

Musical Entertainment.

To-night, at 8.45 p.m., in the Union Church Hall, a musical entertainment and a short play entitled "Maid Marian" will be given by members and friends of the Women's Institute, in aid of the Institute funds.

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### NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

TERRIBLE GERMAN LOSSES

Preparing the Public for the Future.

The overnight telegrams dealing with the operations in the western theatre of war show very plainly that things are beginning to live up in France. At a point where the Germans are just over the frontier, in the region of Verdun, the French are making very marked progress, and here, as at other points along the front, they are using their artillery with great effect. It is evident that the enemy is sustaining very serious losses in France at the moment, and, if there were any doubt on this point, the statement by German prisoners that no fewer than six battalions have been successively destroyed in the recent fighting sets it at rest once and for all. While on the matter of German losses, it is worth noticing the huge casualties which the Germans are suffering among their officers. Since the war, close on 10,000 have killed, over 21,000 have been wounded or are missing, and among these there are a hundred Generals. No army in the world can survive such a heavy loss of leaders at this, and we doubt not that the shortage of officers is being very seriously felt by Germany at the present time. The supply of officers is, of course, strictly limited, and the gaps cannot be filled quickly. And an Army which does not command the services of an adequate numbers of leaders cannot possibly hope to win battles. That is the position of the Germans to-day; they have lost three-fifths of their peace strength in officers. And, as we say, the shortage cannot be made up in a day.

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The Police learn that some-one has stolen from the Tai-Ping theatre an overhead electric fan valued at \$20.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 0.13-16d.

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## MI-SING ADMIRALTY STORES.

Trial of Five Indians for Theft

This morning, in the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, sat in the adjourned Criminal Sessions, when the case down for hearing was a charge of theft and receiving Admiralty stores, against Oul Mohamed, unemployed; Giulan Mohamed, sergeant in the Royal Naval Yard Police; John Khan, a watchman; R. J. Wylie, unemployed; and Mohamed Khan, a La Ce Sergeant in the Hongkong Police.

The indictment, containing a long list of the articles alleged to have been stolen and received, was most lengthy and took nearly twenty minutes to read and translate to the prisoners.

Some considerable delay was caused through the non-appearance of the prisoners. While the case was fixed for ten o'clock they did not arrive until about 10.45 and His Lordship spoke of omission to have the prisoners there to time as most reprehensible and instructed Sgt. Kerr to communicate with the gaol authorities and ascertain whose fault it was. He pointed out that the jury and the court had been kept waiting.

In answer to the charges, the defendant pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was sworn:—Messrs. E. Ez a, M. Denevett, J. Toppin, M. A. Mohamed, M. A. dos Santos Gomes, A. V. Ward and J. M. Ecc.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Bulmer Johnson, of Messrs. Denys and Bawley, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Potter and Mr. F. C. Jackin, instructed by Mr. J. H. Grattan, appeared for three of the prisoners.

Mr. Alabaster, in his opening, said that all the five defendants were charged with stealing stores, either as public servants, or, as in the case of No. 5, as a policeman. It would not be necessary to find in their verdict that any particular person stole all the things that were charged against him; it will be sufficient for them to find that he stole one thing. The evidence which he would call before them was, that when the war broke out in August, a number of smaller river gun-boats were laid up in the harbour of Hongkong and their crews were transferred to the sea-going vessels. Amongst those gun-boats were the Bumble, the Britomart and the Tantile. On August 11, the first defendant and another Indian who was not in court were placed on board the Britomart and remained there as watchmen, with easy access to the keys for a considerable time. The first prisoner was, in fact, on board the Britomart from August 11 to December 27, when he was discharged. On December 31, four days afterwards, he went with the second defendant, who was a sergeant in the Naval Yard Police, on the other side of the Harbour, to a house No. 140 Tung Chung and there they hired a bed-space—not for the purpose of putting a bed there, but for the purpose of storing two boxes. Having arranged for that bed space, they brought those boxes and deposited them there. Counsel then detailed the articles that were found in one of the boxes, which, he said, were all Admiralty stores. On January 8, a week later, the first defendant went to a tailor in Austin Road and brought a further quantity of naval stores, details of which counsel gave. He was apprehended and cautioned, and, in answer to the charge, said that he did steal. The second defendant, when charged, said that he did not steal; he did not know anything about these boxes and did not know their contents or their owner. In connection with this, the jury would have to remember that when the first and second defendants went to the house in Tungchung, the second said that the first was his younger brother, who was the possessor of the boxes. No. 2, was charged with receiving. He was found at a house in High Street. Upon the bed was found a seaman's blanket, a towel, and, beneath an inverted box, under the bed, was found some naval soap.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

## SPECIAL CABLE.

## THE S.S. GLENROY ASHORE.

## FEARS OF HER BECOMING A TOTAL WRECK.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, April 8.  
The s.s. Glenroy yesterday went aground on the Fallodon Hall Shoal, five miles north of the Hornburgh Light.

Her decks are awash, and it is feared that she will become a total loss if she is not salved immediately.

The Captain is remaining on board to prevent piracy.

The steamer was inward bound from China ports.

[The Glenroy is a steel screw steamer built for the Glen Line in 1911. Her tonnage is 4,901, and her dimensions are:—Length, 400.9 feet; breadth, 40.2 feet; depth, 20.2 feet.

From local enquiries, we learn that the Glenroy left Shanghai for Home, via the Straits (omitting Hongkong) about a week ago.]

## TELEGRAMS.

## JUDGE RETIRES.

## APPOINTMENT FOR JUDGE WARRINGTON.

London, Received April 7.  
The Right Hon. Sir Henry Baring, B. C. S., Lord Justice of Appeal, has retired and received a Barony.

Sir Thomas Rolls Warrington, Judge of the High Court, succeeds him.

## LONDON MARKET.

London, Received April 7.  
The London quotations are as follows:—Copper 69s, rubber 2/5d, April May selected 77s, copper 38½ nominal, wheat 4fl 2/2d, 2,755,000, Argentine linseed 48/9 reals, Guat. 53/9 paid, rosate 61/3, hemp 33 March-May, sellers' thousands, wheat 10,800, linseed 160, ab. 133, lead 23s, tin 17½, iron 6½ fl., peas 53. April-May values, linseed 52/3 value, oil 31 paid buyers, sellers neglected, rice 947, deliveries 56.7 thousand, tea China 2,016, deliveries 3,305, Java 2,506, deliveries 1,018, rubber 2/3½, opium 27s buyers.

## DAY BY DAY

Harbour Offence.  
Lance-Sgt. John Ross charged Tang Sun, master of the steam launch Hon Ting, before Comptroller Basil Taylor, R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, with unlawfully moving his vessel in the harbour at 9.45 a.m., on the 3rd inst., without the permission of the Officer of the Examination Service. Defendant was

fined \$10.

Hearing Adjourned.  
Before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, Mata Singh, watchman of the Tung W. Co.'s Wharf charged Cheung Tim-sung, the master of the steam launch Choy-ang, with unlawfully lying alongside the Company's Wharf without the permission of the owner thereof, so as to obstruct the free access of other vessels thereto, on the 5th inst. The hearing was adjourned.

Trouble with Coolies.  
As the result of a disturbance among some coolies at her residence on the Peak, Mrs. Hutt n Potts thought it unsafe to remain in the house. Mr. Hutton Potts was in town at the time. The story was told at the Police Court, this morning, when it was alleged that two chair coolies, in the course of a discussion regarding some clothing, struck the No. 1 boy with a bamboo pole. The gardener spoke of the fight given to Mr. Potts. The case was remanded.

China and Aeroplanes.  
At present China has twenty-four aeroplanes, says the *King Daily News*. The enthusiasm of military men for aviation has been greatly aroused as a result of the establishment of an aviation school at Nanyang, and the recent graduation of a number of students from that institution.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Your and Your Family's Health depend in a great measure on the quality and purity of the food you use.

Have You Considered the absolute necessity of having your FRESH MILK, BUTTER,

MEATS, etc., etc., before reaching you, handled in a

manner that will save you all anxiety?

We maintain an efficient staff under strict European supervision to ensure

## Purity and Excellence

(In all Branches for those who are particular; and our customers are most particular.)

## WAR ITEMS.

Shortage of Sugar in Germany.  
Harbin, March 17.—A telegram from Berlin states that Germany has abolished the import duty on sugar. This indicates that there is a shortage.

A Rapid Response.

At the entrance to Finsbury Park of a procession of soldiers on their way to attend a recruiting demonstration a number of youths who were playing football gave up the game, threw away the ball, and several of them enlisted.

Honour for Australian Air Officer.

The first officer of the Australian Army to win the Military Cross of the Legion of Honour is Captain Oswald Watt, of the French "Aviation Militaire." He was decorated by General Joffre at the Headquarters of the 6th Army.

Germany's Special Constables.

The Berlin *Tageblatt* in an issue which reached Amsterdam declares that the Council of Greater Berlin has appointed 12,000 special constables to guard the bakers' shops of the city against any irregularities on the part of the public.

Germany's Food Problem.

The *Politiken*, Copenhagen, states that Germany's food and grain statistics have been wrongly compiled, and the errors have surprised the Government. It may be necessary, the newspaper adds, for the entire German population to get their food at public eating houses.

The German "Stinkpot."

The new "stinkpot" of the Germans is an improved weapon.

It consists of an iron shell filled with powerful chemicals, the fumes of which are met deadly when the shell is lighted.

The shell is buried from a gun specially fitted for the purpose, and when its 100lb. charge explodes the fumes kill anything within sixty or seventy yards of it.

German Prize.

Among the vessels in Madras harbour early last month was the B.I.S.N. Company's Australia, the history of which is of interest.

She is a German prize vessel captured off Colombo. She originally belonged to the German-Australian line and last August was captured by H.M.S. Fox and adjudged a prize vessel by the prize court at Colombo. The German crew were interned and the Australia was first of all put in the charge of the crew of the steamer King Lud, which had about this time been sunk by the Emden. The vessel was subsequently sold by Government to the British India Steam Navigation Company, which is now utilising her as a cargo boat running between London and Calcutta.

A Romance of the War.

A romance of the war lay behind a wedding which was solemnised at St. Polycarp's Roman Catholic Church, Farnham, recently.

Upon the outbreak of the war M. F. Van Droogenbroeck, an engineer,

joined the Belgian Flying Corps

and did most useful work, being complimented by his King for his invention of a new kind of air-

bomb. Whilst flying at Nieuport

his machine fell 80 metres, and he was seriously injured. In the meantime his fiancee had fled from Antwerp, coming to London to find she was receiving hospitality at Farham. M. Van Droogenbroeck has been invalided out of the army, and is taking up his profession in London.

The relief commission is

organising its work as rapidly as

possible in northern France and

hopes soon to relieve the im-

mediate wants. Negotiations are

pending with the French Govern-

ment looking to Government aid.

Heretofore the relief work in

France has been confined to cities

over the Belgian border, but the

distress is even greater further

south.

## MACKINTOSH

&amp; Co. Ltd.

## Men's Wear Specialists.

SPECIAL DISPLAY OF NEWEST STYLES

**Summit**  
COLLARS  
ALL SHAPES \$4.50 PER DOZEN

16 DES VŒUX ROAD 16

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

JUST ARRIVED.

A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

**LADIES' WHITE SHOES.**

AN UNIQUE VARIETY OF STYLES IN THE

**FINEST FOOTWEAR.**

J. ULLMANN &amp; CO.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

A DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East!

SEE THAT YOU BUY



EVERY RECORD HAS THIS MARK

IT MEANS

MORE MUSICAL TONE &amp; LONGER SERVICE.

**COLUMBIA RECORDS**

PLAY ON ANY MAKE OF GRAMOPHONE

**DEMONSTRATION DAILY.**

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS, 6 Des Vœux Rd.

TELEPHONE 1322.



THREE GOLD MEDALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO WILKINSON'S TANSANT IS YEAR!

Its claim to the title of "The Choicest of all Choice Waters" has thus been amply demonstrated. Added to this eminent Scientist have proclaimed it

The Purest Natural Mineral Water.

In Japan.

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6, Queen's Road Central.

Tel. No. 135. HONGKONG.

MONDAY NEXT.

at 5.30 p.m.

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Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,  
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TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

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**THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE**

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS  
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA .....	14th April.	
TAIYUAN .....	19th Apr.	2nd May.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
Telephone No. 93.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**  
APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,184, Capt. Milne, R.N.R., will be despatched for Shanghai, Miike, Vladivostock, Yokohama, Kobe & Moji on the 4th April, at daylight.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Umaria," tons 5,317, Capt. Pratt, will be despatched for S'pore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta on the 4th April, at d'light.

The S.S. "Itala," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched as above on 26th April.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, April 3, 1915. Agents.

**HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 8th APRIL.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

FRIDAY, 9th APRIL.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. 8.00 a.m. Honam.  
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer. \$ 6.00  
Return Fare by Night available also for Return by day Steamer. 10.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer. 4.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer. 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Sui An, tons 1,651

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 11th APRIL.

The Company's Steamship TAI SHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. HOISANG.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainan, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same day at 8.30 a.m. Round trip take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice-versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANJU. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),

Opposite the Blake Pier.

## SHIPPING

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Atsuta Maru Capt. T. Sato Yasaka Maru Capt. Yamawaki	SUN, 11th T. 16,000 (Apr. at noon) THURS., 22nd T. 21,000 (Apr. at noon)

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama .....	Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsu	THURS., 15th T. 12,500 (Apr. at noon)
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday-Island, Townsville, and Brisbane .....	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	FRI., 16th T. 9,600 (April 4 p.m.) MON., 17th T. 13,500 (May at 11 a.m.)
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CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon .....	Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima	SATUR., 17th T. 12,500 (April)
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BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo .....	Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto	MONDAY, 12th Apr.
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MOJI & Kobe .....		
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SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama .....	Colombo Maru Capt. T. Satamoto	MONDAY, 12th April
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama .....	Hitachi Maru Capt. I. Sato	FRI., 16th T. 9,600 (Apr. at 10 a.m.)
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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama .....		
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§ Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Atsuta Maru	16,000 tons	Saturday 10th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	Thursday 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	20th May
Fushimi	25,000 "	3rd June
Hirano	16,000 "	17th June

FOR AMERICA.

Yokohama Maru	12,500 tons	Thursday 15th April
Sado	"	Tuesday 4th May
Awa	12,500 "	18th May
Shidzuoka	"	Thursday 27th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

## SHIPPING

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**

Regular Fortnightly Service between JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Received on or about For Will leave on or about

x Tjilatjem ... ... ... ... SHAI & KOBE

Tjikini .... JAPAN ... 1st half Apr. .... JAVA ... 1st half Apr.

Tjilatjem JAPAN ... 1st half Apr. .... JAVA ... 1st half Apr.

x Tjembang JAVA ... 1st half Apr. .... JAPAN ... 2nd half Apr.

Tjibodas ... JAVA ... 2nd half Apr. .... SHAI ... 2nd half Apr.

x Tjimanoeck JAVA ... 1st half May ... SHAI ... 1st half May.

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Telephone No. 1574 York Building. [15]

## LOG BOOK.

An Example of Sea Power. Whatever destruction may be wrought by German submarines—and so far it is practically negligible—the sea power of Great Britain still remains the greatest single factor in the war, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. The transport of hundreds of thousands of troops to France is a striking proof of her control of the narrow strip of sea on which her safety depends. This movement has been going on very quietly. Except for the absence from their accustomed routes of many transatlantic liners, it would hardly be suspected; but it is plain that the British force before the German lines is no longer "a contemptible little army." With the training it has had before crossing, the hope that it may drive the Germans out of Belgium and Northern France seems reasonable enough. The lesson which Admiral Mahan was the first to teach clearly is plain to-day to all the world. The German army has hitherto proved well-nigh invincible, and it doubtless still has great capacities for prolonging the conflict, if not for winning a decisive national victory. But British sea power has done much more than add to the number of its enemies in the field. It has cut off from Germany essential supplies and is gradually establishing a strict blockade. The German treatment of the neutral nations in the North Sea area, together with the blockade of Austrian ports and the threatening attitude of Italy, is one factor in the situation; but the decisive element in the struggle is the British Navy.

## A Short Way With American Ships.

Every practical shipping man knows that the one way to restore the American flag in the Seven Seas is to relieve the American shipowner from the heavy handicaps under which he suffers in competition with the foreign shipowner. Advocates of subsidies, of free ships, of more liberal navigation laws, all base their arguments upon this principle. Yet the passage of the Seamen's bill and the report from conference of the ship purchase bill are absolutely at variance with it. The first measure imposes new burdens and the second provides an all-powerful rival. Together they offer an infallible surety way to compel every American-owned ship engaged in foreign trade to seek the protection of a foreign flag. The President ought to veto the seamen's bill which Mr. La Follette has urged so long and so persistently on behalf of his friend, Mr. Andrew Furuseth, the aggressive head of the Seamen's Union. But it may be questioned if he realizes the vital economic objections to it, or if in any case he would defeat a valuable complement to his own pet project. Of the nature of the legislation for the supposed protection of crews and passengers there is no need to speak. Its futility has been exposed again and again. It involves a practical repudiation of the work of the Conference of London, to which the United States was a party and which the American delegates, with the exception of Mr. Furuseth, approved. Furthermore, the attempt to apply the provisions of the measure to foreign ships and foreign seamen, if it be not an actual repudiation of treaty obligations, is bound to raise awkward disputes with foreign Governments. The President is said to believe differently; but even so wise a person as he may sometimes be mistaken. Any remnant of a deep-sea merchant marine left by the seamen's bill would almost inevitably be wiped out by the ship purchase bill. The Government is a competitor which does not have to make an enterprise pay while the back of the patient taxpayer holds out, and the report of the Panama Line shows how little chance there is of profit under Government ownership. The Senate has unfortunately let the seamen's bill slip through, but it could not spend the last hours of the session better than in defeating the ship purchase bill—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed  
Finder Haddock, Kingfish, &c.  
ALEXANDRA OYSTERS.

**THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.**

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE  
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire .....	20th Apr. at 11 a.m.	
Eastern .....	22nd April	13th May
Aldenham .....	30th April	21st May

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

<div data-bbox="570 672 691 6

## SHIPPING

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Fri. 9th Apr. at noon
SHANGHAI	Onsan	Fri. 9th Apr. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Taksang	Sat. 10th Apr. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat. 10th Apr. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via Weihaiwei	Chipsang	Mon. 12th Apr. at d'light
MOJI, Yokohama & Kobe	Fooksang	Tues. 13th Apr. at d'light
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Wed. 14th Apr. at 10 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat. 17th Apr. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via W'wei	Cheongshing	Sun. 18th Apr. at d'light
MOJI, Kobe & Yokohama	Lafsan	Tues. 10th Apr. at d'light

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kingsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yantsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports Chefoo, Tsinan, Dunly, Weihaiwei.

† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanadu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

## "SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEBWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Carnarvonshire	11th April.
LONDON	Monmouthshire	5th June.

## TRANS PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER,  
SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9 Agents.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215 Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.  
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,  
HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS &amp; REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE &amp; IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL &amp; MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING &amp; CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787' x 88' x 34'6".

Pump empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

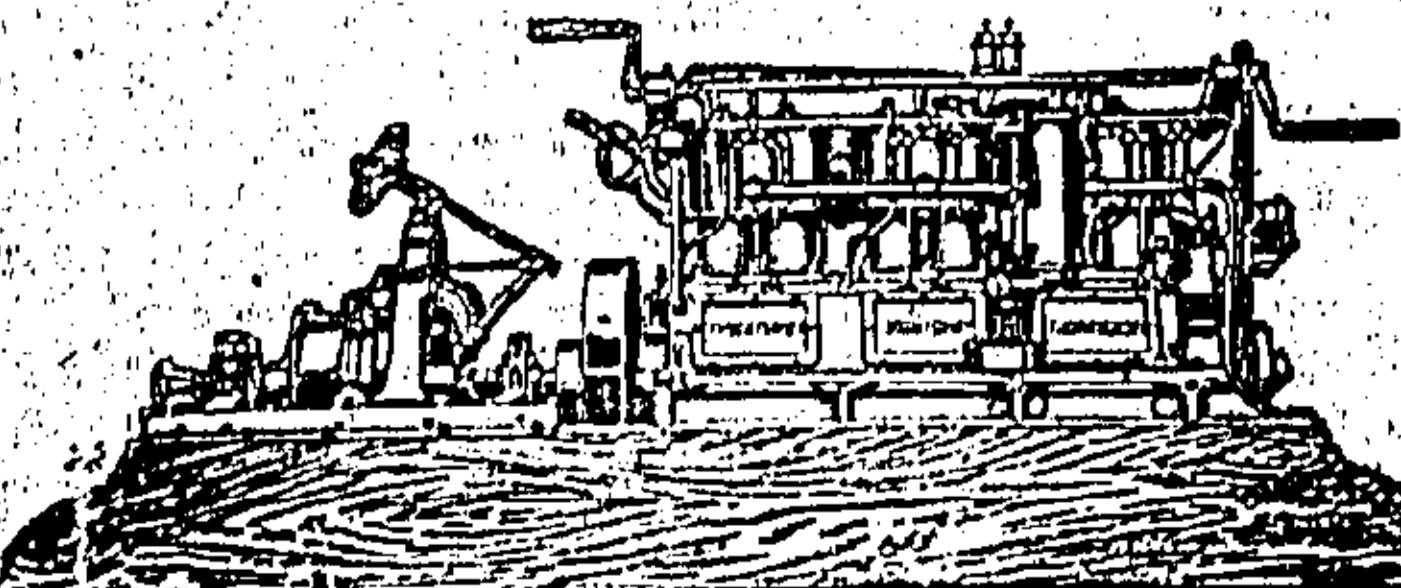
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets etc.

AGENTS for:

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT &amp; CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2  
150 B.H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty &amp; War Office.



0.8 type Motor and Reserve Genz.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70 Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager.

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKODOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 881.

## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	10, Apr.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental P. & O.	P. & O.	10, Apr.
London	Car'shire	J. M. Co.	11, Apr.
Marseilles via Ports	E. Simons	M. M.	17, Apr.
L'don, via S'pore, F'ang, C'bo, &c.	Nore	P. & O.	28, Apr.
Marseilles, London & Liverpool	Kalomo	B. L. L.	10, May

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Tonyo M.	T. K. K.	13, Apr.
New York via Suez Canal	Indraeo	S. T. Co.	25, Apr.
San Francisco via M'les & Japan etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	27, Apr.
New York via Panama Canal	B. Castle	D. & C.	28, Apr.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	1, May
San Foo via Manila & Japan etc.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	4, May
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	11, May
Ports via Japan	Persia	P. M. Co.	18, May

## AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Changsha	B. & S.	10, Apr.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	18, Apr.
Australian Ports	Empire	G. L. Co.	20, Apr.

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Moji & Kobe	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	8, Apr.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	8, Apr.
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	10, Apr.
	Chenan	B. & S.	11, Apr.
Spore, F'ang, R'goon & Calcutta	Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	17, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Cordillera	M. M.	19, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Nera	M. M.	19, Apr.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Itola	D. S. Co.	20, Apr.
Shai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Negoya	P. & O.	3, May
Singapore, Mauritius, & South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	15, June
Shanghai	Tirmanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Titarpem	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjilatjap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjilaneek	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Jaya	Tjiliwong	J.C.J. L.	S. half O

## TO SAIL

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



## AMERICAN ASIATIC s.s. CO.

## FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

## The s.s. "INDRAEO"

on or about the 25th April.

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Agents.

## ELLERMAN LINE.

## JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

## TO MARSEILLES, LONDON &amp; LIVERPOOL.

For Steamer  
Gails  
MARESILLES & LONDON ... Kalomo ... City of Newcastle 10th May.  
" " " " 20th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

## CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. ss. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver on the 23rd March, a.m.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. ss. MANCHURIA will be despatched from this port on Tuesday, April 6, at 1 p.m., for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama, and Honolulu.

The P. M. ss. PERSIA arrived at San Francisco on the 29th ult.

The T.K.K. ss. SHINYO MARU will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via usual ports, on Tuesday 11th May, at noon.

The T.K.K. ss. OHIO MARU will next leave for San Francisco via usual ports on Tuesday, the 8th June at noon.

## AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line ss. TAI-YUAN left Sydney for Hongkong via Australian and Philippine Ports on 25th ult. and may be expected to arrive on or about 19th April.

The E. &amp; A. ss. EASTERN left Sydney for this port on 29th ult. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 18th April.

## ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. &amp; O. ss. MALTA left Singapore for this Port on the 4th instant evening, with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 9th instant at about 3 p.m.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Barber Line ss. BOLTON CASTLE for Hongkong via Panama Canal left New York on the 2nd January and is therefore due to arrive here about the beginning of April.

The I.C.S.N. ss. KUMSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 18th April.

The I.C.S.N. ss. ONSANG leaves for Shanghai about the 9th April.

The I.C.S.N. ss. TUNGSHING leaves Swatow for Hongkong on the 7th April, due at Hongkong on the 8th April.

The I.C.S.N. ss. CHONGSHING from Chusan is due at Hongkong on the 12th April.

# THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1915.

### THE GYMKHANA.

#### Entries for the Coming Meeting

Below we give the entries for the Gymkhana on April 17:—  
Half Mile Run.—Kuntri, Broad  
Chief, Kosmo Pop (The Bird),  
Winning Hazard, Thurlestone,  
Lucky Gem.

Gymkhana Sakes.—Dunrobin  
Maybey, Irish Chief, Scottish  
Chief, Duke Dahlia, Ma-roote,  
Soldier, Tinker, Alverstoke (Welsh  
Chief), Roman Chief, Wild Cat  
Lorenzo, Sunlight, Black Gem,  
Beattock, Castellan.

Ladies' Nomination: Lemon  
Cutting.—Massrs. Boyd, Blason,  
Hickman, Gibbs, Knoll, Goldney,  
Seth, Capt. Hatterley Smith  
Capt. Thicknesse, Lt. Forbes,  
R.N., Major Lawler.

One Mile Race for Subs.—  
Shabrang, Broad Chief, Winning  
Hazard, Lorenzo, Lucky Gem,  
Kukri, Soldier, Madeva, Thorles-  
ton, Castellan.

Polo Pony Scourry.—Shatparsh  
Tipperary, I. D. (Ideal Dahlia);  
Fluke, Wincanton, Shanghai,  
Carstairs, Corban, Revenue, Sir  
Galahad, Scout, Skelp, Dirty Dick.

One and a Quarter Mile Race,  
Handicap.—Shabrang, Maybey,  
Scottish Chief, Mascotte, Tinker,  
Roman Chief, Corporation, Irish  
Chief, Duke Dahlia, Soldier,  
Alverstoke (Welsh Chief), Wild  
Cat, Lorenzo, Savington, Black  
Gem, Lucky Gem, Beattock,  
Castellan.

### A SERIOUS CHARGE.

#### A Chinese Informer Disfigured

At the Police Court, this afternoon, before Mr. Lindell, three Chinese were charged with causing grievous bodily harm to a Chinese informer in the employ of the Chinese Government, at Deep water Bay.

Complainant said there had been some robberies in the country, and the soldiers went to look for the robbers, but the defendants escaped to Hongkong. Witness came to Hongkong on the instructions of General Chu. On the 25th of March he went to Cheung Shan Wan. He saw the second defendant there. Later he saw the third defendant and then the first defendant with a band of men. The third defendant was a clansman of him. He did not know the first defendant before. As soon as the first defendant came in to the matched where they were, the first defendant said "this is Chow Yau, cut him up." One of the men caught witness by the throat. The third defendant also got hold of him, and pressed him down on the ground. The third defendant then used a knife on him.

The case was adjourned.

#### A Shanghai Case.

At H. M. B. Court, a Shanghai, before Mr. G. W. King, on April 1, M. D. Silas was charged that he did on 24th March 1914 corruptly give to Cyril Napier Chipp, employed by Messrs. Geo. McBain, of 63 Szechuan Road, the sum of Rs. 50 as a reward for handing to him a copy of a speech to be delivered at the meeting of the shareholders of the Langkat Co. yesterday, such speech being in the possession of the said Messrs. Geo. McBain and relating to their business as agents for the Langkat Co. against Statute 6, Edw. VII, C 34, Section 1. Mr. W. A. C. Platt appeared for the prosecution and Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper was for defendant. After hearing the evidence, his Worship sentenced defendant to three months' imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanant.

### VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Orders issued to-day by Major W. K. Mann, Commanding H.K.V.R., state:—

Parade.—A. B. and C. Companies will parade in the road between the Law Courts and the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. on Friday April 9th. Dress, Drill Order.

Muskeetry.—Members are required of order No. 28. The Muskeetry training must be completed this week-end. Co. Sgt. Majors will see that the men concerned are warned for duty.

League Match.—The following members will represent the Reserve in the 3rd match against the Naval Yard team to be fired at Tai-Hing on the 10th instant:—Sgt. Major Thornhill, S. rats. McKay, Green and Lillian, Corporal, Bannerman, Lyon and Fisher and Ptes. Carmichael, McLean, Hamilton, and Watson.

Peak Guard.—The Peak Guard has been discontinued as from to-day.

Main Guard.—The following details will relieve the H. K. V.C. at 7 a.m. on Saturday, April 10th. The whole of B. Company (with the exception of Sergt. Signaller Michelmore and the 8 N. C. O.s. and men who were on duty at Mount Austin during the week ending April 2nd), and the whole of Sections 1 and 2 of A Company. O. C. Main Guard, Capt. G. K. H. Bruton; Orderly Officer, Lieut. O. H. Blason; Orderly Sergeant, Sergt. A. C. Franklin; Orderly Corporal, Lt. C. Charlton, The Q. M. Sgt.; and Orderly Sergt. will attend at 6.45 a.m. on the April 10th to take over from the H. K. V. C. Co. Sgt. Major Cooke will attend at 6 a.m. on the mornings when the main guard parades for instruction bayonet fighting.

Posting.—Pte. J. T. Douglas to D. Company.

Jury Discharged in the Renals Credit Fund Case.

At the Central Criminal Court last month, before the Common Sergeant, the trial was continued of Sir James Herbert Renals, 44, and Henry Mather, 46, broker, who pleaded "Not guilty" to a charge of obtaining credit for the rent under false pretences in incurring a liability to pay rent for premises in Coleman-street. The jury were unable to agree and were discharged from giving a verdict. It was agreed that the case should go over to the next Sessions. The defendants were admitted to bail.

Court-Martials in Tonkin.

The prisoners who escaped from the gaol of Bao-Kan last October, and were re-captured, red-handed, after having resisted, and wounded some of the native police sent against them, have just been tried, to the number of 50, before the court-martial of Lang Son. Twenty-six of them were condemned to death, and they were executed on March 16, the others being condemned to various terms of imprisonment. On the other part, the court-martial sitting at Yen-Bay tried the affair of the Mana, a tribe of Laos province, which rebelled against French authority at the beginning of the war. The Deputy Public Prosecutor strongly insisted upon the fact that this revolt was the result, not of local causes, but of the intrigues and machinations of the German Consul in Yunnan. It was he, he said, who had promised and given money, arms and ammunition to the chief of the Mana, Trion-Tien-Tien, and for that reason he asked for an exemplary punishment. From the 40 accused who appeared before the Court (several chiefs have not been captured yet) 15 were condemned to death on March 13, and seven to imprisonment for life.—*Home News*.

### "THE KAISER IN PEACE TIME."

Secretaries, Wardrobemen,  
Valets, and Grooms continually  
on the Qui Vive.

To William of Germany the one letter of supreme importance in the alphabet is the ninth. The Imperial will must be obeyed, in the smallest matters of everyday life as well as in affairs of national importance. Underlings and subjects have to put up with his arbitrary ways as best they can. His treatment of servants has never been considerate. For example, when he gives an order to an attendant he apparently delights in making it difficult to understand. He will murmur his commands and then rage if they are not carried out correctly. Worse than the underling who dares to ask for a repetition of an order! Such a breach of etiquette means instant dismissal.

Sudden Journey Changes.

The Kaiser likes to keep everyone about him on the qui vive all the time. If he decides to take a journey he often as not keeps his entourage in the dark about his decision until an hour or two from the moment of departure. Naturally, such short notice means a fearful strain, for an imperial journey bears no comparison to the jaunts of an ordinary mortal.

There are endless accessories and baggage, besides numerous attendants, to be ready to the minute.

Then again the Kaiser will

not deign to mention what he

will require, so that his secretaries, wardrobemen, valets, and grooms must have everything in the pink of condition, and prepare far more luggage than would be required were they to be given clear orders. Very frequently great secrecy is observed as to the Kaiser's destination. He delights in taking people by surprise. So the poor wardrobemaster has his work cut out. Not knowing where his royal master is going, he packs quantities of clothes that are not required, whereas a sentence of explanation would ease both his overburdened brain and his luggage cases. A royal visit usually means honour, but there are scores of young officers in the German Army who have found that the Kaiser's practice of inviting himself to the regimental mess is decidedly costly.

Costly Hospitality.

Nothing "a head for figures," William of Germany suffers from delusions about the cost of things. He warmly advocates economy, but his hosts find it rather difficult to practise it when he visits them. For instance, before the war, he would often invite himself to breakfast at the mess of a particular regiment in Potsdam, announcing his intention of paying for his food consumed by himself and suite. But he considers ten marks ample for his entertainment, and usually orders that not a penny more must be cost. The breakfast never cost the Kaiser more, but the pockets of the poorer officers of the garrison often felt the strain for a long time afterwards, because great preparations are made at a matter of course when the Kaiser is the guest of honour.

William has his preferences for viands and wines—all the costliest of the kind—and those preferences are carefully studied and provided for. In addition, the building is decorated and often renovated, so that everything is "just so" when he comes.

Imagine the feelings of

the less wealthy officers when, on taking his leave, the royal guest will casually remark that ten marks—as he predicted—has provided an excellent meal, and that there is no need ever to spend more than that on anybody!

The Kaiser's ten marks, it is needless to explain, are but a small instalment of the actual price that has

to be paid when the bill comes in.—*Home News*.

### CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

#### THE NEUTRAL FLAG.

"DAILY NEWS AND LEADER." The following leading article is from the *Daily News and Leader* of February 25:—

It is announced in the German wireless messages, the sole source according to Berlin, that the British flag has been swept from the North Sea as a consequence of the German submarine "blockade." This announcement is made with two apparent objects. In part it is intended for home consumption. But it has equally certainly an ulterior aim. It is designed to foster in neutral countries the idea that the alleged general order to British merchantmen to fly neutral flags is actually being enforced. Four Norwegian, two American, and two British ships (apart from a French steamer, which got to harbour) are reported to have fallen victims either to mines or torpedoes since Feb. 18. Clearly it is easy for the German Admiralty to claim with some show of plausibility that the heavy loss thus inflicted upon neutrals is due in the main to this country's declared intention of insisting upon the right of her merchantmen to fly a neutral flag when endeavouring to escape from an enemy.

The plea is insincere, and the answer to it is technically complete. Great Britain can say—as the British Foreign Office has said—that she has always recognised this right; that there are precedents for its exercise which she has never questioned; and that it cannot now be denied to her without unfairness. She can say more: she can say that its use at the present time is a necessary means of bringing home to the world in general the monotonous of Germany's practice. If Germany followed the recognised international law with regard to capture and examination before sinking a vessel, the controversy would not arise. It may be argued that the deliberate and cynical defiance of this law ought to be made to recoil on the authors of it; and ought to involve the whole shipping world as well as those against whom it is especially directed. Against that it is to be urged the important fact that this attitude on the part of Great Britain, while it does not make Germany's methods either more or less than what in any case they are—an inhuman outrage on civilisation—does provide a theoretical excuse for them which is otherwise lacking. It involves trouble, perhaps serious trouble, with neutrals; it may be considered, however unreasonably, as a serious admission in itself, and become in the event a very heavy blow to British naval prestige. Is the right to fly a neutral flag worth this?

Arrangements have been made for Russia to ship a considerable quantity of grain in a few weeks. Arrangements have also been completed for a \$50,000,000 loan for Russia to be raised equally in Great Britain and France. There is no intention to issue a joint warning by the Allies.

The directors of the Bank of England have decided that Lord Junius, the present governor of the bank, shall be recommended to re-election to that office by the proprietors for the year commencing in April next. This is significant decision, because in normal circumstances the governor only holds office for one year, and Lord Junius's term expires at the end of March.

The present deputy governor, Mr. R. L. Newman, will not stand for re-election and his office next year will be filled by Mr. Brian Cokayne, of the merchant bankers firm of Anthony Gibbs & Son.

### COMPULSORY TRAINING.

#### An Interesting Proposal From Bengal.

A most important pronouncement on the subject of compulsory military training was made last month by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the largest and most influential commercial body which, more than any other, reflects public opinion in India. The proposals were initiated by the Burmah Chamber, and the Bengal body has adopted identical suggestions in a letter to the Government. Briefly the scheme is that every British subject from Europe or the Colonies, between the ages of 17 and 30, on arrival in India, shall be liable to the following duties:

(a) Five years in the active Citizen Force.

### LONDON FINANCIAL FEELING.

#### Explanation of War Finance Has Stimulating Effect.

London, Feb. 16.—Yesterday's

explanation of war finance by the Chancellor of the Exchequer has exercised a distinct stimulative influence on financial sentiment in London. Mr. Lloyd-George's speech confirms the city's opinion concerning the absolute financial supremacy of the Allies over Germany. The war will cost the Allies two thousand million pounds by the end of next December, of which Great Britain's proportional cost will have been at least one hundred million pounds more than either France or Russia.

Great Britain can continue this rate for five years, but must of necessity guard its gold reserves, notwithstanding that they are now at a record marking total. If necessary the Allies' gold can be pooled.

It is quite clear from Mr. Lloyd-George's statements that the Allies have formed a financial and commercial combination which will enable great economies through the elimination of competition for supplies. At the same time this combination will create enormous strength and mutual confidence.

An index of the improved financial situation here is that the £10,000,000 Russian Treasury bills announced last week have been twice subscribed and are now selling at a premium. The bills are Russian Treasury yearlings, dated February 23, and were offered at 95.

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### COURT BERNSTORFF.

#### Called Back to Germany; May Not Return.

Washington, Feb. 28.—In

formation came to New York and Washington to-night in a definite form that Count J. H. von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States, had been summoned to Berlin to report to his Government on questions affecting Germany and the United States. In connection with this information it was said that Count von Bernstorff would not return to his post here, as his successor had already been selected.

According to the information mentioned, (says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*) the new German Ambassador to the United States will be Baron von Treutler, a diplomat of considerable experience, who is very close to Emperor William. While he is accredited to Prussia, Baron von Treutler was formerly the Imperial German Minister to Norway. He is said to be a favorite with Emperor William and had been frequently with the Emperor on his yachting trips to the representative of the Imperial Foreign Office.

Reports that Count von Bernstorff would be recalled have been frequent recently, and in well-informed circles there has been a disposition to believe them, so that the information that came tonight will be no surprise to many people who have been watching closely the trade of German-American relations.

It was said in this connection, however, that the charges made by Richard Steigler intended to implicate Captain Bay-Ell, the Naval Attaché of the German Embassy to the United States in the passport fraud to which Steigler has confessed, has not been regarded by the United States Government as reflecting in any way officially on the German Embassy. Officials here have been anxious to silence any rumours that might tend to reflect on the German Ambassador and their statements appear to make it evident that this Government had no hand in bringing about the reported intention of the German Government not to send Count von Bernstorff back to Washington in any official capacity.

It was gathered from guarded statements made in official circles that the United States Government might be embarrassed if Count von Bernstorff were recalled and the recall attributed to the disclosures made by Steigler for the purpose of involving an officer of the German Embassy in the passport scandal. But the rumours that Count von Bernstorff would be withdrawn from the United States were in circulation prior to Steigler's arrest, and, in the quarters where they have found credence, were believed to be based on reasons that have been discussed for several months.

### BRITISH FOUR TO ONE.

Learning at Kiel University, according to a report reaching Amsterdam early in February, Admiral Koester admitted the domination of the British Fleet with a superiority of four to one. At Britain, he said, evidently desired to dictate terms of peace through her Navy. He advocated great caution on the part of the German Fleet, pointing out that a straight fight meant death or victory. A fleet destroyed could not be replaced during the present war. German ships must be used to protect Germany's shores, because otherwise the British were certain to attack the coasts from Emden to Memel and land troops.

"He is Wonderful!" Here are some facts as to the naval battle (says a *Wayfarer in the Nation*). Five from the Lion was opened at 22,000 yards. The first two shots missed, the third was a hit. Before she had been in action an hour three of the German ships were on fire, while all their nine vessels directed their guns almost entirely on the Lion. Admiral Beatty directed the operations from the bridge, and absolutely refused to take cover. "He is wonderful!" wrote one of his officers, "the idol of every man in the squadron."

### VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Resignation.—Lieut.-Col. H. C. Umrigar is permitted to resign.

Promotion.—Pte. C. A. C. Rodrigues, Right Section M. G. Co. (acting Lance Corporal) is promoted to be Lance Corporal, dated 1. 3. 15.

Transfer.—Sergt. J. A. E. Bullock from Left Section M. G. Co. to Civil Service Co., dated 3. 1. 15.

Parades.—Parades for Friday, 9 instant, unit on duty at Headquarters, under Officers on duty.

Reinforcement.—Units on duty, Left Section M. G. Co. and Scouts Company. Officers on duty, 2nd Lieuts. Murphy and Cunningham. Orderly Officers, 2nd Lieut. Murphy. Orderly Sergeant, Sergt. Ramsay. Medicinal Orderly, Pte. James. A. Prussian Envoy to the Court of Bavaria, it was learned that he is not at the battle front with the Kaiser. Baron von Treutler was formerly the Imperial German Minister to Norway. He is said to be a favorite with Emperor William and had been frequently with the Emperor on his yachting trips to the representative of the Imperial Foreign Office.

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## PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction on

**FRIDAY,** the 9th April, 1915, com-  
mencing at 11 a.m. at No. 1 Godown,  
Holt's Wharf, Kowloon.  
(for account of the concerned)

6 Packages Sugar Machinery.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction on

**FRIDAY,** the 9th April, 1915, com-  
mencing at 11.30 a.m. at No. 2 Godown  
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.

(for account of the concerned)

55 Packages Ice Machinery.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction on

**FRIDAY,** the 9th April, 1915, com-  
mencing at 2.30 p.m. at his  
Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

1 Acetylene Generator with  
Welding and Cutting Blowing  
Pipes; Steel Shafts, Brackets,  
etc., etc.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

## NOTICES.

KENNEDY'S HORSE  
REPOSITORY.

Notice is hereby given that all  
claims against the above business  
must be forwarded to me on or  
before 15th April, 1915. No  
claims received after that date  
can be entertained.

C. BERNARD BROWN,  
Liquidator,  
c/o LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

KONGMOON DISTRICT.  
LOCAL NOTICE TO  
MARINERS.

No. 18.  
Lighter "Ruth" & S.S.  
"Shiu On" raised.  
Referring to Kongmoon Local  
Notice to Mariners No. 17, dated  
20th January, 1915, notice is  
hereby given that the British S.S.  
"Shiu On" and the Standard Oil  
Co.'s lighter "Ruth" have been  
raised and removed from the  
Kongmoon District.

G. WITZACK,  
Harbour Master.  
Approved:

FRANK SMITH,  
Commissioner of Customs,  
Custom House,  
Longmoon, April 3rd, 1915.

## CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
From EUROPE, COLOMBO  
and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KITANO MARU,"  
having arrived from the above  
ports, Consignees of cargo are  
hereby informed that their Goods  
are being landed and placed at  
their risk in the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-  
pany's Godowns at Kowloon,  
where each consignment will be  
sorted out mark by mark and deliv-  
ery can be obtained as soon as  
the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried  
unless instructions are given  
to the contrary before noon, to-  
day.

Goods not cleared by the 14th  
April, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left  
in the Godowns for examination  
by the Consignee's and the Co.'s  
representatives at an appointed  
hour on Tuesday & Friday. All  
claims must be presented  
within ten days of the steamer's  
arrival here, after which date  
they cannot be recognized. No  
claims will be admitted after  
the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 7th April, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show,  
upper, and Light Refreshments  
ALEXANDER'S CAFE  
Open T. Midnight

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

## FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

MESSRS. CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS

WITH THEIR POWERFUL COMPANY WILL PRESENT THE  
LATEST AND GREATEST OF LONDON SUCCESSES.

Commencing 10th April.

Saturday	The Play that ran for 697 Nights at the Royalty Theatre, London.
10th April	"MILESTONES"
Monday	THE CHARMING COMEDY "Mrs. DOT" (Somerset Maugham).
12th April	Direct from Wyndham's Theatre, London.
Tuesday	"DIPLOMACY"
Wednesday	The World Famous Farcical Comedy "WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD".
14th April	The Delightful Crackerman Drama "RAFFLES" (Title Role—Charles Howitt).
Thursday	The Delightful Comedy "NOBODY'S DAUGHTER".
15th April	The Screaming Farcical Comedy "WHAT THE BUTLER SAW" By Judge Parry.
Friday	The Delightful Play "NOBODY'S DAUGHTER".
16th April	The Screaming Farcical Comedy "WHAT THE BUTLER SAW" By Judge Parry.
Saturday	The Screaming Farcical Comedy "WHAT THE BUTLER SAW" By Judge Parry.
17th April	The Screaming Farcical Comedy "WHAT THE BUTLER SAW" By Judge Parry.

Prices ... \$3.00, 2.00 and 1.00.

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. Sharp.

Booking at Moutrie's.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 9th April, 1915.

The Magnificent Picture  
in 3 Series of 18,000 Feet,  
each Series of 6 Parts

"WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY."

1st Part.

For two Nights only.

2nd Part  
of Pathé's Great Picture  
"ON THE OCEAN BATTLEFIELDS,"  
A Great Success in Cinematograph.

New Comic & Historical Pictures.

## BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

7th, 8th & 9th April.

The great powerful drama,

"THE GAMBLER'S WIFE"

in 5 Parts—Length 8,000 Feet.

etc., etc.

9.15 Every Evening.

ORCHESTRA in attendance.

## CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY,  
From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN  
PORTS and MANILA.

S.S. "MANCHURIA"

## CONSIGNEES

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY,  
LIMITED.  
COPENHAGEN.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"MAGDALA."

having arrived, Consignees of  
cargo are hereby notified to send  
in their bills of lading for coun-  
tersignature and take immediate  
delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge will  
be landed immediately at con-  
signee's risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board  
Thursday, April 1st, 1915 at  
noon will be subject to landing  
charges, and if undelivered  
Tuesday, April 6th, 1915 at noon  
will be subject to both landing  
and storage charges.

No claims will be admitted after  
the Goods have left the Godowns,  
and all goods remaining undeliv-  
ered after the 12th of April,  
will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and dam-  
aged Goods are to be left in the  
Godowns where they will be ex-  
amined on the 12th of April,  
at 10 a.m.

All claims must reach us before  
the 19th of April, 1915, or they  
will not be recognized.

No claim will be entertained  
unless accompanied by short de-  
livery note or list of exceptions  
taken at the time of delivery to  
consignees and signed for on  
behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or  
before April 14th, 1915, other-  
wise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be  
effected.

Bills of lading will be counter-  
signed by the undersigned.

THORESEN & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1915.

## OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Fongkong, March 12, 1915.  
BUTCHER MEAT.

	cts.	内食
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 19	尾
„ Prime Cut	21	肚
„ Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	19	腰
„ Roast—Shiu	19	腰
„ Breast—Ngau Lam	17	腰
„ Soup—Tong Yuk	15	腰
„ Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	20	腰
„ do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lam	30	腰
„ Sausages—Ngau Cheung	24	腰
Bullock's Brains—No ...	per set 10	牛仔
„ Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50	牛舌
„ corned—Ham Ngau Li	60	牛皮
Head—Ngau Tau	\$1.00	牛頭
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb. 14	牛心
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	20	牛肝
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each 11	牛手
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	11	牛利
Tail—Ngau Mei	18	牛骨
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb. 13	牛肝
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6	牛腸
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-koek	set \$1.00	牛仔頭
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb. 25	牛仔肉
Leg—Yeung Pei	25	牛腿
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	24	牛肩
Saddle...	27	牛背
Pigs Chitlings—Chu Chong	27	猪心
Brains—Chu No	per set 24	猪脑
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb. 13	猪脚
Fry—Chu Chap	15	猪油
Head—Chu Tau	16	猪肝
Heart—Chu Sam	each 11	猪心
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	18	猪肾
Liver—Chu Kon	lb. 28	猪肝
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	24	生牛
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	—	牛仔肉
Leg—Chu Pei	28	牛腿
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	20	牛油
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tsu Keuk	set 60	生牛
Heart—Yeung Sam	each 8	牛仔肉
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	12	牛心
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb. 26	牛肝
Sucking Pig to order—Chu Tsai	22	猪仔
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	20	猪油
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	26	猪油
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	19	猪油
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	20	猪油
Lard—Chu Yau	20	猪油

## POULTRY.

	cts.	生口
Chicken—Kei Tsai	lb. 35	仔鸡
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	34	生鸡
Ducks—Ap	32	鸭
Doves—Pan Kau	18	鸽子
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 20	蛋
„ (fresh) —	36	蛋
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 42	鸡
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	30	海鸡
Geese—Ngo	24	鹅
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 28	鸽子
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	25	鸽子
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each 22	火鸡
Turkey, Cock—Po Kai Kung	lb. 60	火鸡
„ Hen—Na	45	火鸡
Pheasant—Shan Kai	75	火鸡
Quail—Om Chun	25	火鸡
Partridges—Oe Ku	65	火鸡

## FISH.

<tr

## THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.	
Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

**ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.**  
Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.  
Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.  
Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.  
Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.  
Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.  
Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

## PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.  
July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Servia.  
July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.  
Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia, French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.  
Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg. Germany demands free passage through Belgium.  
Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum. German troops attack Liege.  
Aug. 5—England announces a state of war with Germany.  
Aug. 7—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.  
Aug. 8—Italy reaffirms neutrality.  
Aug. 15—Austrians enter Servia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.  
Aug. 17—British expeditionary force completes its landing in France.  
Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.  
Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.  
Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur and begin attack on Mons.  
Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.  
Aug. 25—French evacuate Mülhausen.  
Aug. 26—Non-partisan French at Longwy. Germans Ce a la Croix.  
Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tsingtao.  
Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.  
Sept. 2—German advance reaches Senlis, thirty miles from Paris, and swings eastward. French Government moves to Bordeaux.  
Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.  
Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.  
Sept. 7—Maubeuge taken by the Germans.  
Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.  
Sept. 20—Germans bombard Rheims and injure the famous Cathedral.  
Sept. 22—German submarine Aboukir, British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue. Russians capture Jaroslav and invest Przemysl.  
Sept. 28—British troops from India land at Marseilles.  
Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.  
Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Augustow.  
Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.  
Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp begins.  
Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.  
Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Huve.  
Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Ypres.  
Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.  
Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawk sunk by German submarine.  
Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.  
Oct. 27—Russians reoccupy Lodz and Radom.  
Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia by naval attacks on Odessa and in the Crimea.  
Oct. 30—Col. Mervitz, rebel leader, driven out of Cape Colony.  
Nov. 1—German naval victory off the coast of Chili.  
Nov. 3—German squadron makes a raid on British coast near Yarmouth.  
Nov. 4—German cruiser York strikes mine in Jade Bay and sinks.  
Nov. 5—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts bombarded. Russians reoccupy Jaroslav.  
Nov. 6—Teignant surrenders.  
Nov. 7—Russians enter East Prussia.  
Nov. 10—The Emden destroyed.  
Nov. 11—Germans capture Dixmude.  
Nov. 12—Russians occupy Johannisburg in East Prussia.  
Nov. 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,100,000 men already under arms, exclusive of Territorials.  
Nov. 23—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.  
Nov. 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River. Germans break through Russian circle near Lodz.  
Dec. 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George in Flanders.  
Dec. 2—Austrians occupy Belgrade. Gen. De Wet captured.  
Dec. 3—Servians turn on Austrians in three days' battle which ends in a notable Serbian victory.  
Dec. 6—Germans occupy Lodz.  
Dec. 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands. British occupy Bussorah, in Asia Minor.  
Aug. 5—England announces a state of war with Germany.  
Aug. 7—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.  
Aug. 8—Italy reaffirms neutrality.  
Aug. 15—Austrians enter Servia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.  
Aug. 17—British expeditionary force completes its landing in France.  
Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.  
Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.  
Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur and begin attack on Mons.  
Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.  
Aug. 25—French evacuate Mülhausen.  
Aug. 26—Non-partisan French at Longwy. Germans Ce a la Croix.  
Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tsingtao.  
Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.  
Sept. 2—German advance reaches Senlis, thirty miles from Paris, and swings eastward. French Government moves to Bordeaux.  
Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.  
Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.  
Sept. 7—Maubeuge taken by the Germans.  
Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.  
Sept. 20—Germans bombard Rheims and injure the famous Cathedral.  
Sept. 22—German submarine Aboukir, British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue. Russians capture Jaroslav and invest Przemysl.  
Sept. 28—British troops from India land at Marseilles.  
Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.  
Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Augustow.  
Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.  
Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp begins.  
Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

## HOTEL LISTS.

Hongkong Hotel.  
Abraham, F. S. A. G. M.  
Adams Mr. & Mrs. W. Hodge W. J.  
L. Hunter R.  
Anderson Geo. E. Irving B.  
Brockhouse J. H. Johnson Miss.  
Brauchum B. A. Jones M. T.  
Bellies, Mrs. E. R. Joseph E. M.  
Bell O. D. J. Joseph S. M.  
Benn, G. A. Kales F. H.  
Bewick Mr. & Mrs. N. Lampman Mr. & Mrs.  
Black W. M. Lawrence G. A.  
Blanch Mr. & Mrs. N. Legge J.  
F. Bowring G. T. Lopez Lieut. J. M.  
Bothwell E. F. Luja, Mr. & Mrs.  
Braga Mr. & Mrs. J. V. McClure Mrs. L.  
Bridge Mr. W. Mehta K. B.  
Bruce M. W. Mercier J.  
Byrne Capt. J. Meurer Mr. & Mrs. C.  
Chang Y. S. Meyer Mr. & Mrs. C.  
Clayton, W. E. Middleton G. S.  
Coleman Dr. A. L. E. F. Mody Mr. & Mrs. J. H.  
Cook Mr. & Mrs. H. M. N.  
Coombes Mr. & Mrs. Moore Wm.  
W.  
Cornelissen, Mrs. Murphy J.  
Craig R. H. A. Neighbour W. R.  
Cranton J. W. Nelson O. T.  
Quicksilver Mr. and Page P. S.  
Mrs. J. Peck L.  
Cunningham H. F. Peebles Miss R.  
Duthwee Mr. & Mrs. Peebles Miss M.  
E. S. Peebles Miss M. E.  
Davis Miss E. Pitcher A.  
Davis Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Puives A. B.  
Dennis F. Randall Mrs. J. A.  
Derby, E. H. Ray, E. H.  
Douglas G. J. Rayner Lt Col and  
Mrs.  
Dowley W. A. Read V.  
Duffy Miss M. E. Reay, Miss F.  
Ehrenfeld Mr. & Mrs. Rowell J. P.  
H. C. Rowland L. J.  
Erhardt Capt. Sheartons J. W.  
Evensen E. Sibley J. C.  
Fairchild J. H. Smith Mrs. A. G.  
Franka Mr. & Mrs. Square Miss A.  
French Capt. & Mrs. Steinkemper S.  
Fuller Danman Swaffield H. E.  
Gallagher Capt. Taylor Miss H. J.  
Gibb, J. Thomason Mr. & Mrs.  
Goodrich C. L. Tisdall G.  
Gouldson V. Traha J. A.  
Gowd Mr. & Mrs. J. Tyson Mr. & Mrs. F. H.  
Griffith Mr. & Mrs. E. Wallace C.  
Griffiths H. L. White Mr. & Mrs. A.  
Hall Capt. T. P. White Mr. & Mrs.  
Hannah Mr. & Mrs. H. H.  
Harper G. Wood G. G.  
Hawdonon O. A. Wright Mr. & Mrs.  
J. F. Hewitt Hon. Mr. E. Wright T. S.  
Peak Hotel.

Armatrading Mr. & Mrs. Iles Lt Col H.  
W. Bernard Fleet Surg. Jeffries H. U.  
& Mrs. Johns Mrs. R.  
Bowen Major Loft A. C.  
Bowlery Mrs. Martin Mrs. R.  
Carmichael Mr. & Mrs. Mitcheimpe Mr. &  
Mrs. Mrs. E. V.  
Cartwright. Moss Mr. & Mrs.  
Cary M. Plummer J. M. &  
Caselli Mr. & Mrs. Pringle W. J.  
Collyaway E. H. Prior Miss Murray.  
Cousland F. Prior Miss Murray.  
Crichton Mr. & Mrs. Pyne Major.  
Edwards Mrs. R. C. Ralph Mr. & Mrs.  
Falcone Major. Shielach A.  
Gaudot Mr. & Mrs. Skinner Miss.  
Hale B. A. Mr. & Mrs. Smith Mrs. Grant.  
Hall Lt Col G. Funday.  
Hazelton F. A. Turner Mrs.  
Herbender Mrs. Walcott Mrs.  
Humphreys Major. Walton Col & Mrs.  
Humphreys Mr. and Young  
Mrs. W. G.  
Kingsclere Hotel.  
Douglas Mr. & Mrs. Lurhers J. Van G. J.  
R. K. Martin Mr. & Mrs.  
Dutton Mr. & Mrs. G. Nixon F. C.  
A. Rawlinson R. J.  
Fielder B. E. Rawlinson Miss.  
Filkins Miss D. Robertson Mr. &  
Forbes Mr. & Mrs. A. Mrs. J.  
Gordon M. J. Sachse Mrs. G.  
Hardman A. Sheldon Mr. & Mrs.  
Hartson Mrs. R. D.  
Hewitt Mr. & Mrs. Shields A. L.  
G. Blinger Mr. & Mrs. E.  
Hogewerff Thomas H. P.  
Hurley F. O. Mason Watkins C. H.  
Lockyard Miss. Wilson M. J.  
Logan W.  
Carlton Hotel:  
Almberg E. Letof Mrs. O.  
Andrews R. G. Matthews Capt. R. A.  
Bander C. M. Paul S.  
Brooks J. H. Patterson A. J.  
Brooks W. S. Pike R. S.  
Burges R. S. Robb Mr. & Mrs. J. K.  
Callahan D. W. Ronaldson J.  
Copley C. Rough Mr. & Mrs. Jas.  
Early B. C. Shanti A.  
Ellis J. Scott A.  
Forkes Mr. & Mrs. Shelton R. J.  
Fletcher O. Tall Mrs.  
Garnett F. Tomson Theo.  
Goodman J. Penhall W. V.  
Grant Mr. & Mrs. Waite F. P.  
Griffith Mr. & Mrs. Watling Mr. & Mrs.  
Hitchens Mrs. J. W. W. O.  
Holloway H. D. Whibbey AR.  
Johnson J. W. Wilson D. C.  
Kynoch Mr. & Mrs. J. Wilson Mrs. D.  
Grand Hotel:  
Allen Mr. & Mrs. Jones E.  
Crew Mr. & Mrs. Reynolds G. W.  
Dunton A. Rodd O. H.  
Dyer D. Sanderson R.  
Evans G. W. Smith J.  
Gibbs A. W. Smith J. S.  
Grant J. Watson W. D.  
Hawke H. Wright S. H.  
Feb. 6—Allies resolve to unite financial resources.  
Feb. 10—Germans execute the rebel Maritz.  
Feb. 17—Canadian contingent lands in France.  
Feb. 20-27—Over 10,000 Germans surrender in France.  
Feb. 27—Allied Fleet enters the Dardanelles after destructive bombardment.  
Mar. 1—House of Commons votes supplementary credit of 37 millions and a fresh credit of 250 millions.  
March 8—British aeroplanes attack Ostend.  
March 9—Second Canadian contingent lands in England.  
(Continued on page 10.)

Feb. 5—German destroyer sunk by Russian submarine off Denmark. German auxiliary cruiser sunk off Patagonia.  
Feb. 6—Turks attempt to cross Suez Canal.  
Feb. 8—Total British casualties 104,000. Turks retreat from Suez Canal.

## NOTICES.

## REDEMPTION OF 8 PER CENT. MILITARY BONDS.

The various Agencies will commence on March 15th, 1915, to redeem the 8 per cent. Nanking Military Bonds drawn at the First Drawing.

As stipulated in Art. 16 of the Loan Regulations, the 8 per cent. Military Bonds drawn at the first drawing shall be presented for payment within five years from the date of First Drawing. Any bond that is not presented for payment within the said period of five years shall become null and void.

Holders of the drawn bonds shall hand to the agencies all the unmatured interest coupons as well as the bonds, for cancellation. If they do not hand over the unmatured coupons, the value of such coupons shall be deducted from the principal due to the holders.

List of the Bond Numbers Drawn at the First Drawing of the 8 per cent. Nanking Military Bonds of Redemption.

Value of Bonds	Bond Numbers	Value of Bonds	Bond Numbers	Value of Bonds	Bond Numbers
\$1000	3-4	\$100	32-62	\$10	853-1232
1000	18-16	100	187-248	10	2768-3512
1000	36-36	100	408-462	10	6938-7812
1000	76-77	100	1228-1258	10	9593-9372
1000	86-87	100	1445-1475	10	10562-11622
1000	182-183	100	1616-1632	10	10867-10988
1000	204-205	100	1651-1664	10	11588-11698
1000	239-265	100	2088-2046	10	11965-12025
1000	828-831	100	2101-2122	10	12270-12880
1000	340-341	100	2116-2124	10	13068-18128
1000	348-353	100	2371-2400	10	18307-18367
1000	876-877	100	2451	10	18612-18794
1000	528-531	100	5001-5004	10	18978-14038
1000	3006-3009	100	5301-5342	10	14222-14404
1000	8290-8316	100	6401-6487	10	15076-15186
1000	3944-3990	100	6516-6561	10	15442-15500
1000	4099-4125	100	6555-6574	10	19101-19108
1000	4261-4262	100	7090-7093	10	19430-19430
1000	4267-4268	100	7501-7527	10	47508-47884
1000	4271-4272	100	7683-7708	10	52425-52824
1000	4275-4276	100	8001-8005	10	53065-54344
1000	4802-4803	100	8501-8530	10	55865-57004
1000	11753-11759	100	9426-9639	10	58140-58524
1000	11841-11867	100	10603-10709	10	59565-60804
1000	11976-12056	100	11852-11458	10	64985-65364
1000	12138-12164	100	11897-11993	10	67265-68034
1000	12246-12259	100	13278-13884	10	69165-69344
1000	12301-12381	100	13501-13581	10	70805-70884
1000	12629-12648	100	13725-13755	10	71655-71444
1000	12791-12844	100	13818-13848	10	71825-72204
1000	13026-13032	100	13880-13810	10	74810-74819
1000	13007-13033	100	13942-13968	10	75482-75118
1000	13061-13087	100	13970-13973	10	75873-75878
1000	13115-13141	100	14107-14211	10	76473-76479

**Commercial.**

**Shanghai Cotton Market.**  
Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld's Octon Market Report for the weekend ending 8th March 1915 is as follows:

**China Cotton.**—We have had another week of narrow fluctuations, and the net result for the week is insignificant. About the only feature locally has been that trading was a little active on declines than advances; whether this shows an increasing desire of liquidators growing confidence on the part of short sellers cannot be easily determined. Meanwhile, however, spinners continue to show very little anxiety as to their supplies, and whatever up-grade demand there seems to be filled without difficulty on a rather easier basis than was asked a week or ten days ago, which can only be attributed to the political situation in China and the unsatisfactory financial situation in consequence thereof. As to the future outlook such will depend on the final results of the negotiations pending at Peking for its ultimate trend towards a higher or lower level of price. Tone of the market, quiet.

**Kamunting Tin Dredging.**  
The report of the Kamunting Dredging, Ltd., states that the company was registered on May 2, 1913, and the accounts submitted cover a period of about 4 months to June 30. The 10,000 shares offered for public subscription were largely oversubscribed. On re-survey it was ascertained that the actual area of the property acquired by the company was 477 acres 1 r. 38 p., instead of 457 acres, as stated in the prospectus. Two small additional areas have since been acquired, measuring 14 acres 1 r. p. and 5 acres 2 r. 5 p. respectively, making a total area of 497 acres 1 r. 9 p., all of which has been duly registered in the company's name and the titles certified by our local solicitors to be in perfect order. Immediately on the arrival in England of the consulting engineer, Mr. M. T. Elmes Black, the directors called tenders for the construction of the first dredge. A number of tenders were received and the contract was eventually placed with Messrs. Fraser and Chalmers, Limited. The contract call for the shipment of the dredge May, 1914, but owing to slight unavoidable delay in completion the material did not actually leave London until the middle of July last. Prior to being packed for shipment it was erected in the building yard of Messrs. Fraser and Chalmers, Limited, at Erith and inspected by the company's consulting engineer. Every preparation for the reception and transport of the material to the property had been made by the company's local agents, Messrs. Elmes, Murray and Co., of Peckham, and transhipment was effected on arrival there, without mishap and with the greatest possible despatch. A railway siding, owned jointly by this company and Kamunting Dredging, Limited, has been constructed from Kamunting railway station to the company's property, and from thence a light railway has been completed to the dredge site. While the dredge is being constructed in England the company's general manager, Mr. Roy L. Nairn, proceeded with the work of excavation on the site selected, and, together with the erection of necessary buildings, had been completed before the arrival of the dredge. Close boring on an area to be first worked was undertaken, and the values obtained were fully equal to those recorded in the prospectus. Elmes Black proceeded to Malaya in September and has since been actively engaged in superintending the erection of the dredge.

On December 23 a cable was received advising the successful flotation of the pontoon, and the directors anticipate that working operations will commence almost immediately.

**Indo-China Budget.**  
The 1915 budget for French Indo-China estimates the revenue expenditure at 41,235,000 francs. In his report the Minister for the Colonies says that he is able to hope up to the present, that the war will not have any serious effect on the financial position of the colony.

**SHARE REPORT.****COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.**

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914.		1914.		1915.		1915.		Last Dividend and Date
					Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	26th Mar. to now	26th Mar. to now	26th Mar. to now	26th Mar. to now	
Banks.	\$800 s.	120,000	\$125	all	855	July.	700	Oct.	800	800	{ \$2 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14		
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	£76/-												
Marine Insurances.													
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	360 b.	10,000	\$250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	360	360	{ Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.		
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	175 b.	10,000	£15	£5	145	May	133	Jan.	175	175	{ Final of 1½ p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1913		
Union Ins. Society of Coton, Ltd.	\$910 sa.	12,400	\$250	100	847	April	700	Oct.	\$910	\$900	{ Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913		
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	£242½	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192½	Jan.	242½	235	{ Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913		
Fire Insurances.													
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	130 s.	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct.	133	130	\$9 for 1913		
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	373 b.	8,000	\$250	60	385	Feb.	368	April	373	373	\$27 for 1913		
Shipping.													
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	65½ s.	30,000	\$25	all	18	Jan.	51½	Dec.	51½	54	\$1 for 1906		
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	36 b.	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27½	Nov.	46	35	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14		
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	22 b.	80,000	\$15	all	29½	Jan.	22	Dec.	22½	22	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31/12/14		
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	93 £	60,000	£5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	93	90	{ Final of 3% making 6% on pre- ferred shares & 5% on de- ferred shares for year 1913		
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	91/6 s.	3,797,610	£1	all	106½	Feb.	70½	Sept.	91/6	91/6	{ Interim of 1/4 a/c 1914 C.No. 23		
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	36 s.	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	36	36	{ \$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/6/14		
Refineries.													
Lihua Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	110 b.	20,000	\$100	all	96½	Feb.	70	Nov.	110	108	\$3 for 1912		
Cuzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	28 b.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	28	28	\$3 for 1897		
Mining.													
Kailean Mining Adm'n. Co., Ltd.	35 s.	1,000,000	£1	all	41½	Feb.	33/6	Dec.	35½	35½	{ Final of 5% Coupon No. 4 making 10% for year end- ing 30/6/14		
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	54 s.	200,000	£1	all	310	Jan.	190	Nov.	41	41	1/2 for 1909		
Tromont Mines Ltd.	32/6 s.	160,000	£1	all	39½	Feb.	19/6	Nov.	32/6	32/6	1/4 mak. 7/6 a/c 1913		
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.													
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	66 s.	60,000	\$50	all	69	Jan.	73	Nov.	66	65	\$3.50 for year 1914		
Hongkong & W.P.O. Co., Ltd.	56 sa.	20,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	55	55	\$3 dividend for year 1914		
Shanghai Dock & Engg. Co., Ltd.	52 b.	56,700	t. 100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	52	52	Tls. 5 for 1913		
Shanghai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	86 s.	36,000	t. 100	all	109	Jan.	82½	Dec.	86	86	Tls. 5 for 1914		
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.													
Anglo French Lands.	1.94 s.	13,000	t. 100	t. 100	—	—	14	—	94	—	Tls. 6½ for year ending 29/2/14		
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	118 s.	20,000	\$50	50	128	July	120	Dec.	18	118	(\$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14)		
Hongkong Land Investment Co.	110 s.	60,000	\$100	all	117½	July	98	Nov.	110	110	\$3 for year ending 31/12/14		
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	61 b.	160,000	\$10	all	9½	Jan.	7	Nov.	64	64	45 cents for year 1914		
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	40 s.	6,000	\$50	20	45½	Jan.	44	Feb.	429	40	\$3 for 1914		
Shanghai Lands.	1.97 b.	78,000	t. 50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	97	97	{ Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914		
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	68½ s.	12,500	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	68½	68½	\$2.25 for half year ending 31/12/14		
Hongkong Central Estates.	95 b.	10,000	\$100	all	—	—	—	—	95	95	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31/12/14		
Cotton Mills.													
Two Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	134 b.	20,000	t. 50	all	138	July	125	May	134	134	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14		
Hongkong Cotton Co.	36 b.	125,000	\$10	all	84	Mar.	7	June	61	61	50 cents 31/7/08		
Kung Yik	134 b.	75,000	t. 50	all	144	Jan.	11	Mar.	12½	12½	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14		
Laou Kung Mow	84 b.	8,000	t. 100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	85	84	Tls. 12 for 1913		
Shanghai Cottons.	84 b.	40,000	t. 50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	84	84	{ Div. Tls. 6 Bonus Tls. 4 Extra Bonus Tls. 1, year end'g 30/6/14		
Miscellaneous.													
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	111½ b.	60,000	\$10	all	12	May	10	Dec.	11½	11	\$1.20 for 1913		
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	4 s.	50,000	\$5	all	4.90	July	4	April	4	3.90	6% for year ending 28/2/06		
Do. (Spec. shares)	sa.	50,000	\$1	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	7½ s.	125,000	\$10	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	71	71	70 cts. for 1914		
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	34 b.	40,000	£10	6	39	June	35	Aug.	34	34	70 cts. for year ending 31/7/14		
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	7.10 s.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec.	7.10	7	40 cts. for 1911,		
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	40 s.	6,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	40	40	\$1.80 per share for 1913		
Hongkong Ico Company, Ltd.	190 b.	5,000	\$25	all	21½	July	174	Dec.	190	190	Interim \$2½ a/c 1914		
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	26 b												

## "HOW LONG?"

## What the Allies Need.

The Press Bureau has issued another communication from a British officer whose work throws him much into contact with the French troops. He writes:—"How long? The answer is simple. The war with Germany will last until either her armies are beaten or her nation starved. Germany is short of wheat now. If measures have been taken in good time—which we must assume to be the case, in deference to the admirable foresight which has marked all her preparations—Germany can reckon on being able to continue the war until the middle of 1916. Can we defeat her army while the 60,000,000 of people are still hungry and before the next harvest is gathered? To this question there can be but one reply—that we can do it if we have enough men and enough explosives. No line of defence is impregnable; if it can be sufficiently battered first, its capture is a simple matter; then comes the task of the men to hold it against counter-attacks, and to broaden out the amount of front won. And since these lines of defence are successive, it means that a continuous and sustained effort must be made, until the enemy has had enough. Thus the question reduces itself to the number of days that the resources will last out. A general may say: "I have enough men to attack on a front of five miles for ten days; I have enough explosives to keep these attacks going for six days."

It is these reserves of men and explosives that France requires from us; it is for us to ensure, by a timely supply of these reserves, that the enemy is defeated and driven back while the German nation is still hungry. If you tell a Frenchman that a million or more men have been recruited in England since the beginning of the war, he is greatly impressed, astonished even, that voluntary efforts should have produced such a force. But if you tell him that the process of putting this army into the field must be slow, owing to the difficulty of producing rifles, guns, explosives, and other necessities, he is incredulous. His belief in the manufacturing power of Great Britain is unbounded. If a million men are ready to give their lives, are not the remaining millions prepared to give their labour, for a pittance, if need be, to attain the end desired?

The requirements of the Allied Armies are enormous, and Britain must be, to a large extent, the manufacturer, the general store, for the whole. If we are to attempt to keep pace with the requirements, our powers of production must be organized first and foremost with a view to providing what our forces, and those of our Allies, require to enable them to beat the enemy. In France a certain number of soldiers have been sent home to work under their ordinary employers in producing things necessary for the Army. While thus employed they are practically lent by the State to the employer. It should be possible for us to inculcate and adopt this principle. And, lastly, let us have done with the oft-repeated discussion as to how long we can keep fighting. The question is not how

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Achon Elgin Road, Bombay  
Chuankee, Penang.  
Lunchoisang c/o Cruz & Co.,  
Cholon.  
Nambon, Illoilo.  
Sinsfunghong, Penang.  
Singpaochang, Haiphong.  
Suntchin, Haiphong.  
Tuaon J. Hongkong Hotel,  
Manila.  
J. M. BECK,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, April 1st, 1915.  
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.  
Cheungwo Woshui, Yokohama.  
Huanan, Amoy.  
Neataichun, Shanghai.  
Yabsuntung, Shanghai.  
Yeeching, Moji.

R. BLACK,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, April 1st, 1915.

## THE WAR.

(Continued from back of page 8.)

March 3-10.—Four German submarines accounted for.

March 10.—British capture Neave Chapel.

March 14.—Announced that German losses in La Basseer region total 10,000 in three days.

March 14.—German cruiser Dresden sank off Juan Fernandez Island.

March 16.—Sir John French estimates German losses in La Basseer region to be 17,000.

March 18.—British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk by floating mines in Dardanelles. Admiralty announces that it has reason to believe the Karlsruhe was sunk of the West Indies in November.

March 19.—Russians enter Memel, East Prussia.

March 21.—Initial Zeppelin raid on Paris.

March 22.—Przemysl surrendered to the Russians.

A School of Midwifery for China.

Miss Chow Sui-chun, a returned student from England, and a certificated mid-wife, considers that the educational institutions of Wusking are fairly perfect except that a school for teaching the modern scientific ways of receiving the child at birth is wanting. Accordingly, in conjunction with some of her friends, she has started a special school in midwifery which will have accommodation for twenty-four students. Any female students aged between twenty-five who can write idiomatic Chinese will be admitted and the course of instruction will be two years.

National Review.

long we can go on with it, but how soon we can get done with it. Unless we can stretch our imagination sufficiently to identify ourselves with our Ally, to realise that it is our territory which the Germans are occupying in France, Belgium, and Poland, our trade which is languishing, and our future which demands a speedy termination to the war, we shall be unable to make the necessary effort.

*London and China Express.*

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA  
IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

## POST OFFICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILST IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM BRAZIL, GREECE OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended as are also the Parcel Post services to France & Tsingtao.

British Postal Orders are now on sale at the Sal Yung Poon Branch Post Office.

The Public are advised to post early as there is a danger of late posted correspondence missing the mail owing to the censorship.

The afternoon Mail for Canton will close at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m. No late bag will be closed on board the steamer.

The Pillar Box formerly at the junction of Kimberley and Nathan Roads has been removed to the junction of Austin Avenue and Kimberley Road.

Mails for Europe via Siberia are now being dispatched from Shanghai, on Tuesdays at Noon, and Wednesdays & Saturdays at 9 p.m.

Tuesday's dispatch connects with the Trans-Siberian weekly express at Harbin; the others connect with Post trains.

Until further notice Registered correspondence for New Britain (formerly known as German New Guinea, the Caroline Islands and Marshall Islands) cannot be accepted for transmission.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Shanghai, & North China—Per ONSANG, 8th April, 4 p.m.

Amoy—Per GLENFALLOCH, 8th April.

TO-MORROW.

Sandakan—Per HINGSANG, 9th 11 a.m.

Shanghai, & N. China—Per ONSANG, 9th 3 p.m.

Saigon—Per DEVAWONGSE, 9th 3 p.m.

Shanghai, & N. China—Per TAKMANG, 9th April, 4 p.m.

Newchwang—Per KANSU, 9th 4 p.m.

Philippines, Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea via Thursday 10th April, 3 p.m.

Austria—Port Darwin, and New Guinea via Thursday 10th—Per CHANG, SHA, 9th April, 10 a.m.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelais, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe. Late letters 10:30 a.m. to 11 a.m. (Extra Postage 10 cents) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail). The parcel mail will be closed on Friday the 9th April, at 5 p.m.—Per ORIENTAL, 10th April, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per CHENAN, 10th April 4 p.m.

[Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P.O. Tuesday, the 13th April.]

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVED.

Teucer, Br. s.s. 5,817. W. Yarwood, 7th Inst.—Kuchinozu, 3rd Inst. Coal & B. & S.

Glenfalloch, Br. s.s. 1,414. A. Mackenzie, Singapore, 1st Inst. Chinese.

Phemius, Br. s.s. 4,268. J. W. Smallwood, 8th Inst.—Yokohama, Gen.—B. & S.

Chishing, Br. s.s. 1,199. T. M. Mayrak, 7th Inst.—Tientsin, 31st ult. Gen. J. M. & Co.

Hokuto Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,496. K. Morita, 7th Inst.—Surabaya, 1st Inst. Sugar & D. & Co.

Chipshing, Br. s.s. 1,199. T. M. Mayrak, 7th Inst.—Tientsin, 31st ult. Gen. J. M. & Co.

Yingchow, Br. s.s. 1,216. Jones, 8th Inst.—Canton, Gen.—B. & S.

## DEPARTED.

April 6.

Hallotis for Singapore  
Jinzen Maru for Kobe via Moji.  
Suncking for H'phong via H'ow & P'hoi.  
Dagda for Haiphong and Bangkok.

## CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

April 7.

Telons for Balikpapan.  
Kitano Maru for Yokohama via S'hai.

## April 8.

Sul Kai for K. C. Wan.

Yingchow for Shanghai.

Taming for Ilolo.

Wenchow for Pakhol via Holhaw.

Kashing for Hongay.

Holing for Malacachow.

Chonan for Canton.

Phrahang for Bangkok via Holhaw.

Chingchow for Saigon.

Hildor for Bangkok.

Hainan for Swatow.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

For a.s. Chenan from Shanghai on 4th April.—Mr and Mrs Hatton and child Mr Bone.

## TUESDAY, 13th April.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, S. America & Canada via San Francisco and United Kingdom via Canada (Europe via Siberia)—Per TENYO M., 13th 11 a.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday 17th inst.)

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-CHING, 13th April, noon.

Manila—Per TEAN, 13th April 3 p.m.

Shanghai, & N. China—Per ANHUI 13th inst, 3 p.m.

## FRIDAY 16th April.

Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and New Guinea via Thursday 15th—Per NIKKO MARU, 16th April, 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-CHING, 16th Inst. noon.

Manila—Per TEAN, 13th April 3 p.m.

Shanghai, & N. China—Per ANHUI 13th inst, 3 p.m.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date at 4 p.m. at 4 p.m. at 4 p.m.

Barometer ..... 30.14 30.13 30.08

Temperature ..... 73 63 64

Humidity ..... 35% 58% 73%

Wind Direction ... NE ... NE ... E

" Force ..... 2 1 4

Weather ..... 0 0 0

Rain ..... — — —

Highest open air Temperature on the 13th 73°

Lowest ..... 65° 64° 65°

H.K. Observatory, 8th April.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 8th at 11:30—Pressure has increased quickly over Japan, the Loochoo and Formosa, owing to the advance eastwards of the anticyclone, which is now central to the south of the Loochoo. Decreases are general over the remainder of the area, more especially over S. Manchuria, which is covered by a zone of low pressure. The depression of yesterday has passed into the Pacific.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair to cloudy.

2 Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, fresh.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamock. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. 8th April, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Winds.

Wootook 7a 29.75 32 88% 1 c

Nomura 6a 29.57 32 88% 1 c

Hokkaido 2a 29.67 32 88% 1 c

Tokio 2a 29.67 32 88% 1 c

Kochi 30.69 50 90% 1 c

Nagasaki 30.11 50 90% 1 c

K'ygima 30.13 50 90% 1 c

Oshima 30.14 50 90% 1 c

Naha 30.19 50 90% 1 c

Lah'tima 30.21 50 90% 1 c

Benin